

JUL 9 1912

JULY 11, 1912

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Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY



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THE CHARLES SCHWABERLIC PRESS

FROM THE PAINTING BY E. BELFOLK INC. 1912

S A N T A F É L I M I T E D

Overland Express
Via Raton Pass, New Mexico

OVER 350,000 COPIES THE ISSUE

Advertising of Advertising—A Series of Weekly Talks No. 28



The Origin of Some Famous Trade-names

IT IS interesting to trace the origin of some famous word trade-marks.

"Nabisco," the name of sugar wafers, is derived from the first two letters of National, the first three letters of Biscuit, and the first two letters of Company.

"Necco," the name of chocolates, is derived from the initial letters of New England and Confectionery and the first two letters of Company.

"Jap-a-lac," the name of a stain and varnish combined, comes from the words, Japanese and Lacquer.

"Helmar," the name of cigarettes, is the reversed spelling of a town in Egypt.

"Sapolio," the name of a scouring cake, is from two Latin words, meaning literally, Soap Oil.

With these explanations to guide you, see how many trade-names you can take apart and give a meaning to. For example—B. V. D., Thermos, Steero, Porosknit, Mendets, Shir-Gar, Litholia, Hy-Pol.

Allan C. Hoffman

Picture Offer—

An attractive picture, suitable for framing, will be sent, postage paid, to each person who furnishes the information called for in the coupon.

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN, Advertising Director,
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.
I will give you a list of advertised goods used daily in my home. You are
to supply a blank form and send me a picture frame.

L. W. 7-11-12.

Name.....

Address.....

Make
A M

The Evinrude D
boat Motor does
oars. Takes ab
utes to clamp it
of any kind of
without alterat
boat. As quickly
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versible, two-cyl
Speed GUARAN
miles an hour,
weighs but 50 lb.

EVINR
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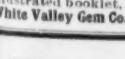
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DO YOU LIKE
THAT'S ALL WE WA
Now, we will no
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for portfolio or cartoon
lesson plate, and let us
The W. L. Evans Schoo
228 Ball Ridg



THE KEY TO SUCCESS
Names
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Speaking, Inc
DICKSON MEMORY



In 14K solid gold
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guaranteed.

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ALLAN C. HO
Advertising Mg
225 Fifth Ave
New York

B 273502

Make Any Rowboat A Motor Boat

The Evinrude Detachable Row-boat Motor does away with oars. Takes about two minutes to clamp it to the stern of any kind of a rowboat without alterations to the boat. As quickly and easily detached. Powerful, reversible, two-cycle engine. Speed GUARANTEED 7 miles an hour. Simple, weighs but 50 lbs.

EVINRUDE DETACHABLE ROW BOAT MOTOR

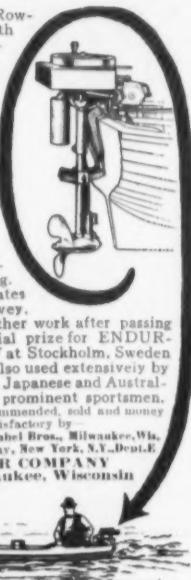
is compact, clean, smooth-running and weedless. Absolutely reliable and lasting. Used by the United States Government for Coast Survey, Light House Service and other work after passing a rigid test. Awarded special prize for ENDURANCE and RELIABILITY at Stockholm, Sweden Motor Boat Races, 1911. Also used extensively by the Scandinavian, Alaskan, Japanese and Australian Fisheries, as well as by prominent sportsmen.

Write for Catalog. Shown, recommended, sold and money refunded if not satisfactory by—

The Fair Store, Chicago, Ill.; Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; New York Salesroom, 260 W. Broadway, New York, N.Y.; Dept. E

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY

270 Walker Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin



Manhattan Beach "SWEEP BY OCEAN BREEZES"

New York's Most Popular and Fashionable Resort By-the-Sea

Where the temperature seldom varies from 70°. Within city limits, half hour by train; one hour by auto.

Surf Bathing, Tennis Courts, Musical Concerts, Outdoor Restaurant, Deep Sea Fishing, Boating and Sailing

Various other attractions and outdoor pastimes

Oriental Hotel

NOW OPEN. EUROPEAN PLAN

Mercadante's Orchestra Concerts.

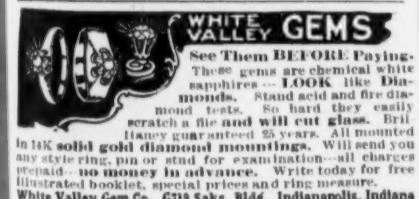
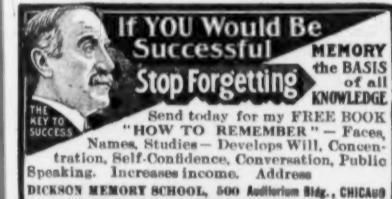
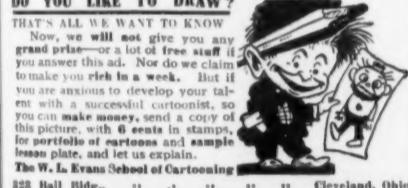
Auto roads direct to hotel entrance. Excellent garage and parking accommodations

JOSEPH P. GREAVES, Manager

New York Booking Offices, 243 Fifth Ave.
Florida East Coast Hotel Co.

Tels. 9230 and 9231 Madison Square

DO YOU LIKE TO DRAW?



The Connecting Link

between you and your neighbor who desires to buy or sell some article is the Classified Columns of Leslie's Weekly.

Leslie's has a circulation of 350,000 copies an issue at the low rate of \$1.50 a line.

Positions next to reading matter guaranteed.

Leslie's
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN CHAS. B. NICHOLS
Advertising Mgr. Western Mgr.
225 Fifth Avenue Marquette Bldg.
New York Chicago

Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

CXV.

Thursday, July 11, 1912

No. 2966

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Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Annual cash subscription price \$5.00.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Subscribers old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper.

It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

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What other tire gives you all of these features?

1—A really skid-proof tread

The Republic Staggard Tread is the original mechanically correct, skid-proof, slip-proof tread. The six longitudinal rows of long tough studs, "Staggard", take a vise-grip on wet pavements and mud-covered roads, holding the wheel true to its course against all tendency toward side-slipping or skidding.

2—Increased traction

In running on dry surfaces, many non-skid devices retard the momentum of the car. This is not true of Republic Staggard Treads. They give absolutely perfect traction, and tend to accelerate the speed of the wheel.

3—Double riding comfort

Republic Staggard Tread Tires give you a perfect, shock-absorbing riding surface. The air in the tire takes up the big shocks, the springy rubber studs absorb the small shocks such as granite paving, small stones, etc.

4—A full-thickness plain tread under the studs

Coupled with the remarkable non-skid qualities of Republic Staggard Tread Tires, is the double wear they give. The studs themselves are nearly as thick as the ordinary plain rubber tread and will average as much mileage.

Under the studs is an additional solid rubber tread, good for thousands of miles additional after the studs have worn down.

Write today for interesting booklet giving further information on this trouble-proof, money-saving tire. This booklet also describes the Republic Black-Line Red Inner Tube, the pure Para Rubber Tube designed to give twice the wear and riding comfort of the ordinary tube.

The Republic Rubber Co.
Youngstown, Ohio
Branches and Agencies in the Principal Cities

REPUBLIC STAGGARD TREAD TIRES

Republic Staggard Tread, Pat. Sept. 15-22, 1906

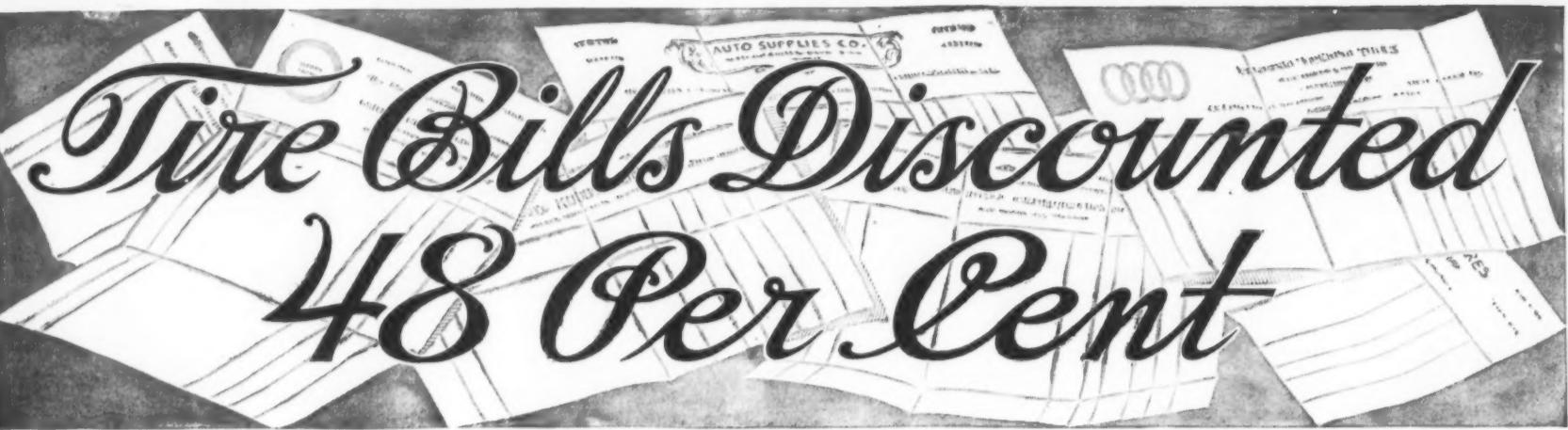
The original, effective non-skid tire

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Children's Rights

Or, If the Kiddies could Vote





Proved 1,250,000 Times on 200,000 Cars

Remember this in the claims we make about Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires:

More than 1,250,000 Goodyear tires have now gone into use. They have been tested out, probably, on 200,000 cars.

Not one of our patent tires ever has rim-cut.

Tiredom Stands Amazed

For ten years Goodyear tires held a minor place.

Those were the years which we spent in perfecting them—in testing fabrics and formulas, methods, materials.

Those were the years when countless tires were compared, by being worn out on our tire-testing machines, to learn what methods gave the utmost mileage.

And those were the years when we were developing the No-Rim-Cut type of tire.

Then came success.

Men found these tires out, and told others. The others told others. Suddenly a flood-like demand came from everywhere for Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

In the past two years the demand has increased by 500 per cent. It has trebled in the past 12 months.

Almost in a bound, No-Rim-Cut tires came to outsell all others. And all of Tiredom stands amazed at the call for this new-type tire.

Our Patent Type Saves 23 Per Cent

One reason for this great success is a tire as perfect as men ever can make.

Another lies in this hookless tire—this tire that can't be rim-cut. We control by patents the only way to make a practical tire of this type.

Careful statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined tires of the old type are rim-cut. They may be wrecked in a moment beyond repair if punctured and run flat. They are often rim-cut when but partly deflated.

No-Rim-Cut tires save this 23 per cent, for these tires never rim-cut.

And the *average excess over rated size is 16.7 per cent*. Motor car owners by the tens of thousands have proved these average savings.

And No-Rim-Cut tires—because of this proving—now far outsell any other tires which men have ever built.

Oversize Saves 25 Per Cent

Then these patent tires—No-Rim-Cut tires—are made 10 per cent over the rated size.

That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. That saves the blow-outs due to overloading.

This 10 per cent oversize, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—mean an average saving of 48 per cent. In addition to that comes all the saving due to Goodyear quality.

Kills the Upkeep Bugaboo

This new-type tire makes tire upkeep a trifling item with the average car.

Save for misuse, abuse or accident, tire cost need amount to little.

Rim-cutting is ended forever. And the 10 per cent oversize adds immensely to the average mileage.

You, like the others, are bound to come to No-Rim-Cut tires.

8½ Per Cent Profit

Our profit last year on No-Rim-Cut tires averaged 8 1/2 per cent. Yet we have the largest output and most modern equipment ever known in this industry.

This very small profit is due to our quality, to the extra cost of the No-Rim-Cut feature, and to our oversize.

We state this fact so that all may know that the price of these tires is always kept at the minimum. In this business, with its fluctuating materials, no maker can live on a smaller margin of profit.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

(653)

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Vol. CXV-No. 2966

July 11, 1912

Price 10 Cents

EDITORIAL

The Editor desires to express thanks to the many readers of LESLIE'S for their generous appreciation of the prompt publication of the magnificent double-page photographs of the Republican and Democratic National Conventions which appeared in our two previous issues. No inconsiderable trouble and expense was incurred in securing these pictures, and we feel much pride in the fact that LESLIE'S was the only illustrated weekly paper to accomplish this notable feat. It was another instance of LESLIE'S maintaining its record as the most enterprising illustrated weekly — the PEOPLE'S PAPER.

"Peace and Prosperity."

May the infinite power which rules the destinies of the universe lead our councils to what is best and give them a favorable issue for your peace and prosperity.—Thomas Jefferson.

THIS motto stood out, in bold, black, Gothic letters, at the Democratic national convention at Baltimore. It should be the motto of every national convention. Every political convention, great and small, this year, might well adorn its speaker's desk with these splendid words of the patriotic and immortal Jefferson.

"Peace and Prosperity"—a platform in two words that puts to shame the turgid verbosity of the stump speeches always injected into the national platforms of both the great political parties.

"Peace and Prosperity"—contentment; work at good wages; fair hours for rest and recreation; capital left unhampered and unrestricted in its legitimate pursuits; no more "busting of the trusts" or "smashing of the railroads," to make votes for self-seeking demagogues.

"Peace and Prosperity"—of the old-fashioned kind. The lamented President McKinley stood for this Jeffersonian motto as no other President of our times has stood. It was a sorry day for the American people when President McKinley passed away and when they listened to the clamor of the disturber prowling about the homes of the toilers and preaching a doctrine of discontent and a gospel of envy, malice and ingratitude.

It is refreshing to read the Jeffersonian motto displayed in a Democratic national convention. It begins to look as if the people were getting tired at last of the self-seeking busters and smashers who have been usurping the places of authority in both the great political parties altogether too long. Until their disappearance we may not hope for a restoration of the Jeffersonian motto as the favorite expression of a patriotic people—

"PEACE AND PROSPERITY!"

The Reason for Canadian Prosperity.

THE WONDERFUL progress and prosperity of Canadian industries and manufactures are attracting world-wide attention. Perhaps we will find the reason why in a bond circular sent out by a New York house, offering for sale the bonds of a prosperous corporation. The company referred to is the largest manufacturer of paints and varnishes in England or Canada. Incorporated last June under the laws of Canada, the company is a consolidation of three well-known concerns of long standing and successful operation, with plants at London, England, at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg in Canada, and with branches and warehouses throughout the world. Note the frank explanation of the objects of the consolidation.

"We confidently expect," says the president of the company, "that large economies will be effected by utilizing the manufacturing facilities of each company for the benefit of the common interest. By confining manufacture of certain products to the plant where they can be most economically produced, and handling the entire output of some articles in one plant instead of three, considerable saving can undoubtedly be accomplished. In the operation of the company every advantage will be taken of opportunities to economize and at the same time increase the efficiency of the plants." This, of course, is the object of all consolidations everywhere. The advantages are patent.

On the other side of the invisible line separating Canada from the United States, consolidation is encouraged and fostered, because it advances the prosperity of the country. On this side of the line, we fine or put in jail the men who, with the very same motives, do the same thing. Is it any wonder that Canada, whose natural resources are not as rich or varied or extensive as ours, is yet forging ahead faster than we?

New York As a Summer Resort.

NO OTHER city has so many advantages as a summer resort as New York. In addition to the great number of interesting places in the city itself, there are matchless trips on the Hudson River, while near by are Long Island Sound, Manhattan Beach, Coney Island and the Atlantic, furnishing with their numerous bays the best of boating, bathing and fishing. New York's summer theaters and out-of-door amusement places are the best in the country, and its hotel service is the finest in the world. There

is no better place for a good summer vacation than right here in New York.

Many thousands of visitors from the South and West come to New York every summer, but even greater numbers leave the city. If the well-laid plans of the Hotel and Business Men's League carry, however, New York will never again have a dull summer. A series of festivities began July 1st and will continue through September, for the entertainment of visitors and the people at home. The first week was marked by the entertainment of out-of-town merchants from all parts of the United States and from Central and South America, and by a "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebration under the direction of Mayor Gaynor. The week beginning July 8th is being devoted to the automobile, with automobile floral fete, electric and manufacturers' pageants and grand carnival automobile pageant. The next week will be given up to aviation, with spectacular flights, to be followed by Children's Week, then All Nations' Week, while the last of the special weeks will be devoted to the horse.

The climax of the festivities, "Exhibiting America," will be inaugurated August 12th and continue through the month of September. Exhibits will be obtained from all parts of the country, representing products of the soil, machinery, progress of education, railroads, motors, aviation and everything else that depicts the progress of the country. These will all be staged on huge trucks, which, after the parades, will be distributed in parks and at open places about the city, to be studied by the people at their leisure. The organization of the Hotel and Business Men's League is far reaching. On its advisory and governing board are the Governors of practically all the States and Territories, mayors of large cities, presidents of railroads and heads of chambers of commerce and boards of trade. The officers and local committees represent the leading men of the metropolis.

It is safe to predict that New York will have the biggest summer crowds in its history this year and that those who come from a distance will enjoy it so much that they will want to come again.

Trade in Presidential Years.

BUSINESS in 1912 gives no sanction to the old notion that presidential years are always unfavorable for general trade. Railroad earnings are now at almost the highest point ever touched at this season in any year. The number of idle cars and locomotives, which was large a few months ago, is rapidly diminishing. Bank clearings exceed the highest figures of the past for any summer months. Most of the country's steel mills are running close to their full capacity, and their capacity has increased in recent years. The country is importing more merchandise than it ever did before, except for a short time in 1910, while its exports of merchandise leave all former records far behind.

Strikes in the textile mills of Massachusetts and New Jersey earlier in the year and in the coal fields more recently were for a time a formidable menace to trade, but they have ended and no serious labor troubles are now anywhere in sight. So far as can be foreseen at this time, the country's fall trade will beat the best years of the past. Unless the presidential outcome turns out to be unfavorable, the 1912 total in general business will reach impressive figures. Much, however, will depend on the crops.

The only time in the past half a century when trade was seriously disturbed in presidential years was in 1876 and 1896. In each case this was due to a financial convulsion which took place long before the presidential canvass, or in 1873 and in 1893. The panics of those two years brought a trade paralysis whose effects remained for four or five years. Mild business flurries took place in 1884 and in 1904, but they were not serious, and politics had very little to do with either of them. We had a financial scare in the closing months of 1907, which projected itself into 1908, but politics had no hand in bringing it, and it virtually ended before the election in that year.

The Plain Truth.

CRAZY! We have enough insane of our own to care for without permitting other countries to dump theirs upon our shores. It costs the State of New York \$80,000 annually to support at the Hudson River State Hospital 401 insane foreigners who are properly charged of the countries whence they come. The presence of these aliens crowds the hospital, making constant additions necessary, and when effort is made to return them to their own countries, it is accomplished only with great difficulty. Appeal has been made to Congress to see that more care is exercised at Ellis Island and to secure an extension of the

period in which insane aliens may be deported. We cannot draw the lines too closely on the criminal and defective classes.

CROWDS! We have said that "crowds do not count," that "the rule of the masses may degenerate into the rule of the mob," that the crowd attracts the idle, the lawless and the vicious, while the thoughtful, busy people keep on working. Our esteemed contemporary, the Wichita (Kan.) *Eagle*, commenting on our observation, asks us to tell it "what does count if crowds do not?" As it refers particularly to the matter of elections, we hasten to reply that in the selection of our Presidents it is not the electioneering crowd, marching with blazing torches and hideous noises through our streets, but the quiet, thoughtful voters, in the silence of the voting booth marking their ballots, who decide the election. The farther the thoughtful voter keeps away from the noisy crowd, the wiser his judgment.

HAPPY! Baltimore looked upon the Democratic national convention as a prize event; Chicago regarded the Republican national convention as an incident. Baltimore was decorated with bunting and every one joined in making the convention visitors feel at home. It was warm in Baltimore, but not warmer than at the Denver or Chicago national conventions four years ago. Some growlers were heard, of course, who were not satisfied with Baltimore as a convention city. The hotel accommodations were said to be inadequate, the taxicabs too expensive, and so on. But these are faults invariably found with every convention city, possibly excepting New York and Chicago, both of which are so large that they can swallow up a convention crowd without notice. Baltimore is a beautiful city, clean, well governed and up to date. Its hotels are numerous and equal to the best in the land, and for hospitality of the old-fashioned, honest kind its citizens, to use the phrase of an Indiana delegate, "Can't be beat!"

SHEETS! Several readers have written LESLIE'S that there is good reason for legislation compelling the use of nine-foot sheets by all hotels and boarding-houses. The New York State convention of United Commercial Travelers recently declared for a State inspector of hotels, for nine-foot sheets and no more roller towels, on the ground that sanitary conditions demanded this legislation. But why is it necessary to go to the Legislature in such a matter? Is it not too common a habit to rush to the Legislature for action regarding matters which local authorities should look after? If travelers would decline to patronize hotels and boarding places in which unsanitary conditions prevail, an immediate reform would follow, for the local authorities, whether in a village or a city, would at once insist upon the passage of ordinances to properly regulate the matter. We are heartily in accord with the purpose of the Commercial Travelers, and proof of this is found in the fact that in our Summer Resort Number we announced that advertisements of hotels or boarding-houses would not be received unless satisfactory proof was furnished as to their sanitary condition and the purity and wholesomeness of their water supplies. This restriction will be rigidly observed by us.

CHARITY! It is always a good plan to reserve final judgment till all the facts are in. Amid the chorus of condemnation over the *Titanic* disaster, attention should be given to the remarkable discovery made by Captain P. C. Johnson, Dominion government inspector of lighthouses and one of the most experienced of Canadian navigators, who was sent out by his government to search for *Titanic* bodies. For some unaccountable reason, possibly the prevailing winds in the vicinity of the *Titanic*, he found that the arctic current had driven itself into the Gulf Stream for at least one hundred miles, forming a pocket of cold water. "I believe from my observations," said he, "that this pocket of cold water forced into the Gulf Stream by the arctic current is responsible for Captain Smith allowing his ship to strike the iceberg." Captain Johnson thinks Captain Smith took what he considered were ample precautions to clear the ice reported to him by wireless; that, since he was steering a course directly opposite to the usual current, he never dreamed that there was an iceberg ahead, and he would probably have come through safely had it not been for this pocket of cold water forced in a remarkable manner into the Gulf Stream from the arctic current. No one knows what was in Captain Smith's mind at the time, but we exercise only the usual charity for the dead when we give this comment of a skilled Canadian navigator as his explanation of the disaster.

The Story of a Remarkable Technical School

By KATE UPSON CLARK



MODELING IN THE SCHOOL OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS.



KIKUCH
CHARLES M. PRATT,
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD
OF TRUSTEES.



CHARLES PRATT,
THE BENEVOLENT FOUNDER
OF PRATT'S INSTITUTE.



FACH BROS.
FREDERIC B. PRATT,
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD
OF TRUSTEES.



MANUAL TRAINING IN THE FINE AND APPLIED ARTS SCHOOL.



VIEW OF THE TANNERY IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGY.

PLEASING WORK IN THE WATER COLOR STUDIO.

LEARNING THE ANCIENT ART OF WEAVING.

OPERATING POWER MACHINES IN THE CARPENTRY SHOP.



ACQUIRING THE ART OF THE JEWELER.

ONE OF THE PHYSICS LABORATORIES.

BUSY SCENE IN THE ELECTRICAL LABORATORY.

THE CLASS IN BACTERIOLOGY.

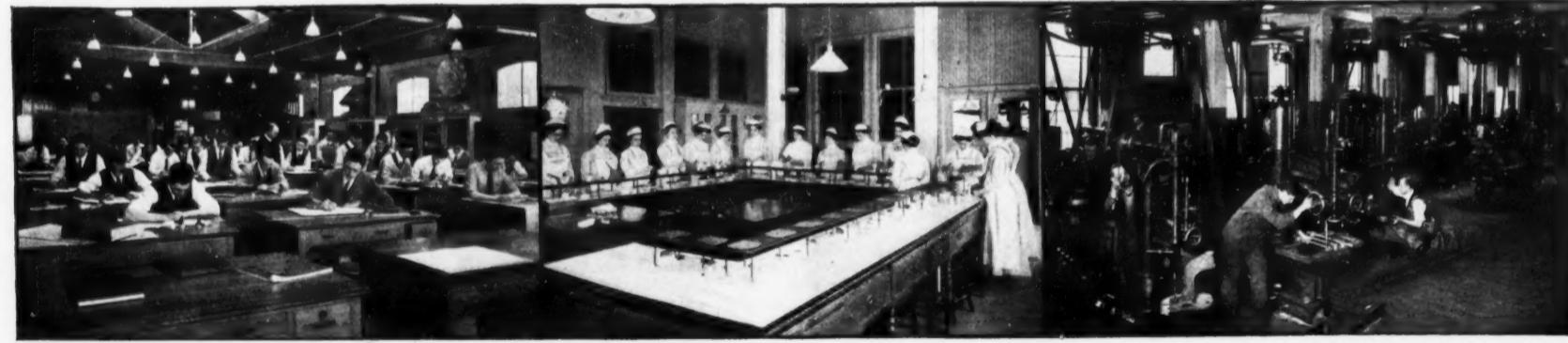


WORKING ON DESIGN AND ADVANCED HAND-WORK (LACE).

INTERESTED IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

LEARNING THE MILLINERY TRADE.

ABSORBED IN BASKET-MAKING.



MASTERING THE DETAILS OF ARCHITECTURE.

A BEVY OF PRETTY SCIENTIFIC COOKS.

PHOTOS COURTESY PRATT INSTITUTE

MACHINE CONSTRUCTORS WORKING IN THE MACHINE SHOP.

AS ONE walks through the ample and wisely planned buildings of Pratt Institute, on Ryerson Street, in the heart of Brooklyn, New York, one realizes that the boy or girl who holds the diploma or a certificate of this wonderful technical school, which began its useful career twenty-five years ago, holds in his or her hands a weapon through which a good living may be wrested from the world. That was what Charles Pratt, the successful manufacturer and broad-minded and consecrated man, had on his heart when, in 1887, he founded Pratt Institute. By the hardest kind of work he had mastered the elements of his business and had become rich. He saw around him thousands of men and women struggling with poverty, many of them willing to work, but without proper equipment. "I will found a school where those who want to learn trades can do it," he said to himself. "Head work in this world is an uncertain dependence, but skilled hand work is always in demand. And yet boys and girls have few, if any, places where they can be taught to use their hands."

He traveled all over Europe in an attempt to find a concrete example of the sort of school which he had vaguely in his mind; but, though he stored up val-

able hints from his studies in foreign lands, he found no institution there embodying his conception of what a technical school ought to be. There was then nothing on this side of the water, although several schools were working toward his ideal. He saw that he must grope his way practically unaided by precedent. But, after he had wrought his design into shape, would pupils be found who really cared enough about thorough, scientific training in the field of manual labor to come to such a school and pay for tuition? He meant to make the terms of instruction in his school so low that the poorest could manage to avail themselves of it. This plan has been adhered to, and, in addition, outside work has usually been found for those students who have had to earn their privileges as they went along.

For two years the big building on Ryerson Street was going up. All Brooklyn was asking, "What is he going to do with it?" but nobody could find out. The marked modesty of its creator was one factor in this secrecy, but another was his fear that there would be no demand for a school devised upon such novel lines. He therefore managed to make it in such a way that it could readily be turned into a factory if students were not forthcoming.

In October, 1887, it was opened. Only the most ordinary qualifications were exacted of the twelve students who appeared. "I will not require anything of them that would have kept me out of such a school at their age," said Mr. Pratt; and so fine have the results of this policy proved to be that to this day, though the utmost elasticity of management is desired by the trustees (and they are always ready to change any practice if a better can be found), a high-school training is not demanded for entrance into any of the departments of Pratt Institute, excepting the normal and library classes.

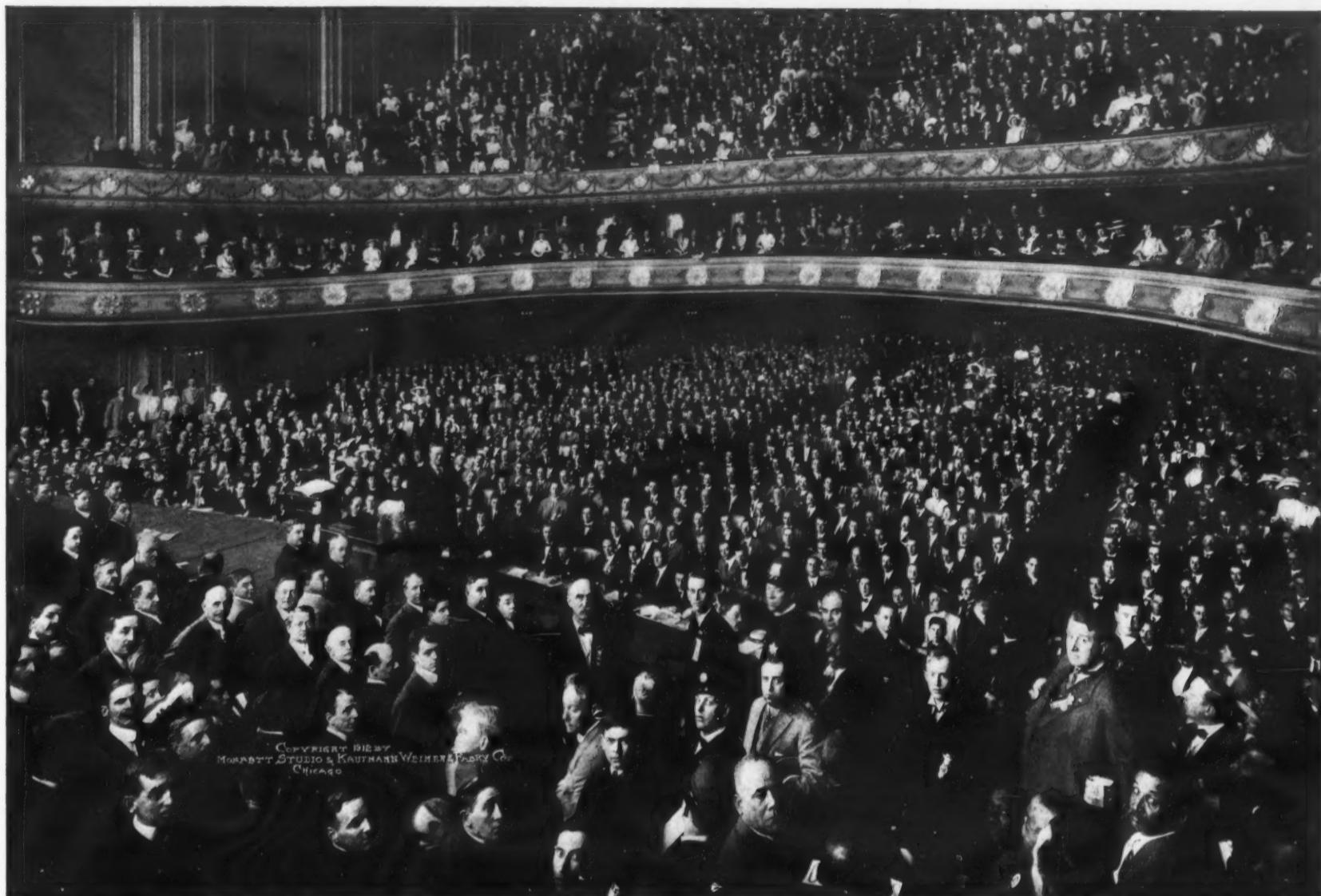
Twelve buildings are now needed to house these departments, and the twelve pupils have grown to more than four thousand. The efficiency and thoroughness aimed at by the founder have been kept steadily in view throughout the entire history of the institution, until now a "Pratt training" is accepted everywhere as equivalent to the best. The trustees wisely give to the directors of the various divisions (six in number) a broad liberty as to the details of management, but results are rigidly insisted upon.

Each of these divisions is called a school, and their heads constitute the general faculty. The

(Continued on page 42.)

Roosevelt's Followers Name Him for President

Photographs of the Meeting Which Followed the Regular Republican Convention at Chicago and of Some of the Colonel's Ardent Supporters.



Theodore Roosevelt accepting the nomination of the so-called "Progressives" at Chicago. After the close of the Republican National Convention at the Coliseum, about 300 delegates who had supported Colonel Roosevelt's cause in that convention assembled in Orchestra Hall and with Governor Johnson of California in the chair put the Colonel in nomination for the Presidency. The Colonel tentatively accepted the nomination, but definite action was deferred until a mass meeting of his supporters from all parts of the country should be held to consider the formation of a new party.



Devoted followers of Colonel Roosevelt. James R. Garfield, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor at Washington, and Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester of the United States. They were both much in evidence at Chicago.

One of Roosevelt's most enthusiastic supporters. George W. Perkins, the well-known capitalist and publicist, who is a personal friend of the Colonel's.

A fighter for Roosevelt. Senator Borah of Idaho, who represented the Colonel in the struggle over contested delegations.

Governors who championed Roosevelt's cause. Governor Hiram M. Johnson of California (at right) and Governor Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri. Hadley won the favor of the convention. Johnson "bolted," but Hadley refused to do so.



Women members of the convention. Arrival of the California delegates who included in their number two women who sat in the convention and who worked in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt.



Colonel Roosevelt's right hand man. Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, who managed Colonel Roosevelt's pre-convention campaign, en route to convention hall with Mrs. Dixon.



A band of enthusiasts. The Oklahoma delegates outside the Coliseum waving a "Hat in the ring" emblem. This device was suggested by Roosevelt's declaration, when he announced his candidacy. "My hat is in the ring."

Painting the Cliff Dwellings of the Bad Lands

By HARRIET QUIMBY

THE MYSTERIOUS always excites our curiosity, and curiosity is the commonest of all human traits. The wandering life of the Indian on the far Western plains always caught and held the interest of the reader of American history. With no fixed abode, leading a life of mysterious wandering, depending upon precarious subsistence, but always apparently well fed, the Indian inspired the awe of the child and curiosity of the man. It was no doubt the spirit of curiosity that first prompted Artist Melville DuMond to pack his kit and, starting from Gallop, Ariz., where the water began to boil in his canteen before he was an hour on the trail, forge ahead over the desert, far beyond the haunts of civilization, in quest of the mysterious Bad Lands and home of the cliff dwellers. An occasional cowboy who had mastered the art of manipulating a camera had ventured into that insular desert country, and one or two professional photographers have at different times during the last decade succeeded in getting photographs which give some idea of the beauty and mystery of that section of the United States; but to Mr. Du Mond belongs the honor of being the first to transfer to canvas the riot of color, the weirdness and the majesty of the long-deserted dwelling places of an extinct race.

The sentiment that accompanies the common desire for the preservation of historical relics of the American Indians, who are fast passing away or being merged into the civilization of a new century, is now being manifested in reference to the preservation of the home of the cliff-dwelling Indians, whose history is as mysterious and unrecorded as that of the lost tribes of Israel. Various theories have been propounded regarding the cliff dwellers. Legends have it that they are the descendants of Montezuma. The popular theory is that the Indians began by living in caves, the homes that nature had provided, and then, with the natural ingenuity of man, proceeded to excavate caves high up in the side of the cliffs, where they might be safeguarded from attacks and where their supremacy would go unchallenged. Americans know very little of the history of the cliff dwellers or of the place where they formerly lived. If the Indians know, they do not tell. For having made us familiar with the section of the country so remote and the journey thence so fraught with danger that few of us will ever find our paths leading there, we are under deep obligation to the painter who brought the marvels of the Bad Lands and the Grand Canyon to us on his canvases.

Despite the hardship and innumerable obstacles encountering the traveler to the cliff dwellings and the scarcity of food and lack of water which make the conditions of living there anything but alluring,

the artist nature of Mr. Du Mond found the picturesque side of the country so fascinating that he forgot his physical discomforts and decided to stay. He became deeply interested in the preservation pictorially of these curious cave homes and of the natural beauty and wonders of the marvelous Grand Canyon of Arizona. On his first trip he spent six months in painting some remarkable pictures of that section of the country. We know of no other pictures of this kind that have ever been brought into New York City.

The Du Mond pictures of the Indian country glow



F. MELVILLE DU MOND AND HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER. Mr. Du Mond is the first and only artist who has ventured into the heart of the Bad Lands to preserve pictorially the country of the cliff dwellers and of the Arizona Grand Canyon.

and vibrate with the mysterious atmosphere of an enchanted desert. They reflect the gorgeous reds and oranges and purples and blues of the sky and the orange and red and black of the earth. With great patches of paint thrown on by an inspired brush, the awesome weirdness of the desert and the impressive grandeur and majesty of the cliffs dominate his canvases. They are alive with what artists call "feeling." No other artist has ventured into the inner part of the Bad Lands. Mr. Du Mond, after being honored by recognition of his work by the American Museum of Natural History, where the exhibition of his canvases attracted numerous admirers, once more departed for Arizona, and even as I write is no doubt keeping a lookout for friendly rattlesnakes and formidable-looking tarantulas while sketching a wonderful cloud effect or trying to catch the kaleidoscopic colors of a desert sunset.

"It is impossible to live in the Indian country without forming opinions for yourself," said Mr. Du Mond. "After camping four months in my cave studio in the deserted village of the cliff dwellers, I became firmly convinced that many of the theories regarding the mysterious people formerly occupying the caves are without foundation. There is every indication that the sea once rolled over the desert. The action of the water formed natural caves in the sandstone cliffs. The Indians, coming in boats, found these caves attractive living places and took possession of them. As everybody knows, the cliff homes are built in tiers, some twenty or thirty feet apart. The highest ones are sixty feet or more from the ground. As in many places the cliffs jut out at an angle of forty or fifty degrees, it is impossible to believe that the Indians scaled up such a dangerous elevation in order to excavate homes in the side of a cliff. They must have come in boats.

"As the years passed, the water receded and new caves were formed and other generations took possession of them. We have no record to prove that the entire side of the cliff was occupied at the same time and by one generation, according to popular belief. There is convincing evidence that only one ledge at a time was occupied. As the water gradually receded and finally disappeared altogether, the top caves were no doubt deserted, as there would be no means of reaching them. In portions of the village and in some of the caves, I found sea sand as well as bones of fishes and petrified shells. Of course it is possible that dried fish may have been brought from the sea by the Indians, but, considering the distance of Arizona from the sea, it is not probable.

"Out there in the alkali atmosphere, living in the open air, drinking plain boiled water, eating the homely foods, the only kind to be had, and sometimes not eating at all, a man seems actually to be born again. He lives a new life. He is a different person. I did not discover this phenomenon at once. It was after I had gone through what the Indians called the water craze. The half-breed who acted as guide and who made himself generally useful by fetching water, shooing away rattlesnakes and attending to our primitive cooking found me one night a mile or more from my cave dwelling. I was headed for the water hole, ten miles away. Prowling around in the middle of the night, as Indians have a habit of doing, he missed me and started in search. He found me, as he suspected he would, flat on the ground in the sand, going through the motions of swimming. Wise in the cure of this malady of the Bad Lands, he took me back to my cave half conscious. There he warmed water, which he made me drink slowly.

(Continued on page 39.)

"Partners in Good Fortune and Bad"

By OWEN OLIVER

IT WAS five o'clock on a blustering October afternoon. The wind stormed at the sea. The sea stormed at the rocks that guarded Farland Cove, and, beaten off by the rocks, it turned its rage on the shore. Two people in waterproofs came round South Point and walked toward North Point across the sand—a tall, grave man of five and thirty, and a tall, handsome lady some ten years younger. He scrawled upon the sand with his stick. She looked straight forward, with her proud head thrown back a trifle.

"Possibly," he suggested at last, "you realize the object of my visit."

She tilted her face a little more, without answering.

"I was wondering how honest I should be," he explained.

"And I was not wondering at all," she rejoined.

"I expected frankness from you," he acknowledged. "I was not sure that you expected it from me, Lady Kathleen."

"I thought that you would take the unpleasantness upon yourself rather than put it on me," she said. "It seems that I judged you rightly."

"Thank you. I will begin with a piece of autobiography. I am a self-made man, as you know; made so far as fortune is concerned, that is. I always intended to go on with the making; to have power—political power. I realized that the strings of Parliament are pulled in society. The way to enter society was obvious. I decided two years ago to marry with that end. Well, I found myself unable to carry out the idea. I was prepared to make marriage a bargain, but not a mere bargain of money for position. I wanted to give respect and to receive it. I wanted to feel sure that, within its limitations, the compact would be a loyal one and kept loyally. When I had the privilege—the word is not a formality, Lady Kathleen—of knowing you, I revived the idea. It revived itself, I think. I understood that you could not afford to marry a poor man, but that you had refused rich men. I judged that you would not marry any man whom you could not respect. It was clear that you would be loyal in any partnership that you undertook. May I go on, Lady Kathleen?"

"Do you mean that you need confirmation of your opinion of me?" she asked.

"No," he said. "I stated it as knowledge, not opinion."

"Thank you; but you are entitled to frankness for frankness. I accepted my destiny to repair the family fortunes, subject to such conditions as you name and that I did not dislike the individual. Money—or ambition—is not the right motive for marriage, even with our reservations. I do not blind myself to that."

"Nor I. I can add on my side a great admiration. I could easily add regard, if you were prepared to look at the matter so."

"Men are like that. They can throw in a little 'regard' so easily! No, I cannot look at the matter so, Mr. Morrison."

"I am sorry. Nevertheless, Lady Kathleen, I ask you to be my wife."

She drew a deep breath.

"I have my terms, too," she said. "I give you respect. I think you will retain it. I am prepared to give you loyal help, to share bad fortune as well as good fortune; but it must be such help as I can give willingly, Mr. Morrison. I keep my own conscience, and—." She paused.

"God forbid that I should ever hurt your pride or you, Lady Kathleen!"

"Thank you. Yes, Mr. Morrison."

"I am greatly honored. I trust—if it is not impertinence to ask—that you are not sacrificing too much?"

"You mean—No, I have no 'attachment.' I have never felt at liberty to form any. You know the state of our family affairs and what my father —." She flushed.

"Yes. Do not distress yourself, Lady Kathleen. It is such a little thing compared with—you! Let me say again that my admiration for you is very great. If I had dared hope—but I will not worry you with that. I understand that you see no reason to actually dislike me."

"Only that you are going to marry me."

"With your consent, you know. Well, there's a pistol at your head, but I didn't put it there."

"You have pulled the trigger!"

"Do you bear malice for that?"

"What nonsense we talk! I am not going to start with a resolution to hate you, like a persecuted heroine in a story book, if that is what you mean. It isn't nice of you to marry for ambition. It isn't nice of me to let you, either; but since we are going to do it, let's be good 'business partners'—that's what it comes to—if we can. Now, we'll run away from the awkward part of the subject. Tell me of your ambitions. I am ambitious, too. I should like to be 'prime mistress' and receive people at the top of the stairs in the foreign office at the receptions."

"I perceive," he said, "that you will teach me tact in changing a subject! Yes, we will talk of our ambitions."

They walked on, talking of ambitions, but the conversation flagged. Presently they caught each other's eyes and laughed unsteadily.

"You stir another ambition in me," he confessed. Lady Kathleen laughed—a trifle wickedly.

"Men are like that," she said for the second time.

"And women—Don't they like to stir the ambition?"

"Yes; but they aren't stirred so easily themselves. They don't care to be an afterthought ambition. You'll succeed better if you try to make me a good business partner, Mr. Morrison."

"Very well. If I entered into partnership with a good fellow, I'd like to shake hands with him."

She smiled and held out her hand.

"Morrison & Co.!" she jested.

"Don't make game of it!" he begged. "A time may come when the partnership will be put to the test."

"And then we will be serious," said Lady Kathleen, still smiling. Her eyes wandered to the sea and the smile went suddenly, as if the wind had brushed it off.

"The boat!" she cried. "The boat! They must be visitors, or they wouldn't try to come ashore here. They will be drowned!"

She ran to the edge of the water, frantically motioning to the little boat to go back. The man and woman who sat in it did not heed her or were helpless. The boat came straight for the great snags.

(Continued on page 38.)

Land and Homes of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers

Reproductions of Notable Pictures Painted by F. Melville Du Mond, the Only Artist Who Has Put These Curious Scenes on Canvas

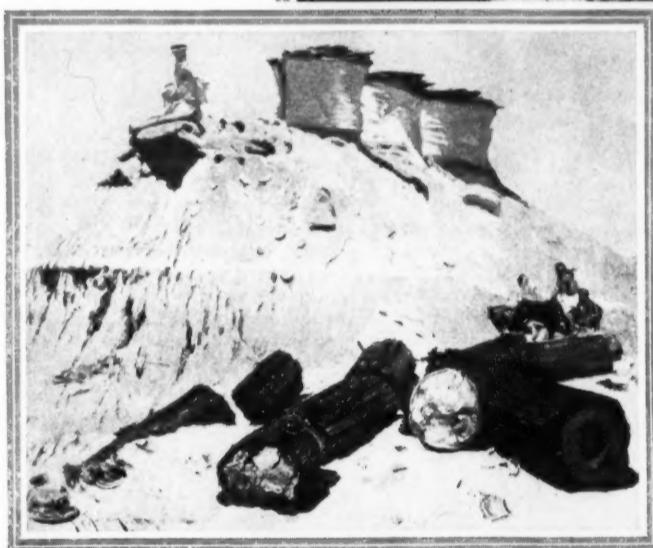


INDIANS READING COMING EVENTS IN THE SKY.

The fantastic cloud panorama of the desert and the kaleidoscopic color effects have meaning of dire import to the Navajos. The red man has a power of divination not bestowed on his civilized brother.

ARTIST MELVILLE DU MOND'S CAVE STUDIO.

For six months the painter occupied this cliff dwelling dug out of solid sandstone. Before him lay the long-deserted village beyond which stretched the far-famed Bad Lands. Human bones have been found in some of the cliff dwellings.



THE PETRIFIED FOREST OF THE GRAND CANYON

The petrified logs in the foreground have rolled down the mountain of volcanic ash from the level of the basis of the exposed eroded sandstone pillars. This level marks the ancient lake bottom above which at one time towered 10,000 feet of earth.



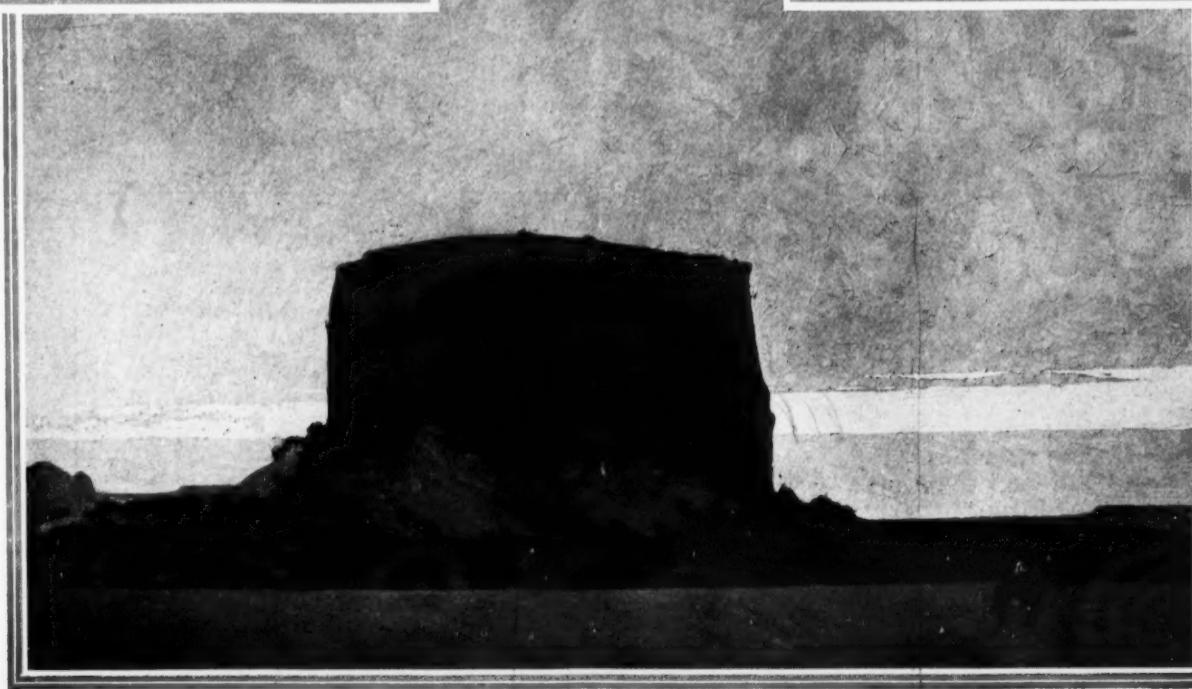
THE CLIFF DWELLERS' VILLAGE KNOWN AS CLIFF PALACE.

More wonderful than Pompeii and as interesting as the ancient ruins of Egypt or of Mexico are these deserted dwellings of an extinct race. No living Indian can be induced to enter one of the cave homes formerly occupied by the cliff dwellers.



SNAKE PRIEST ENTERING SACRED SNAKE PIT.

This remarkable painting represents a Moki communal house on the top of the Mesa. One can almost feel the hot sun glaring upon the shiny brown body of the Indian and on the sandstone temple and alkali filled sandy foreground.



THE ENCHANTED MESA OF NEW MEXICO.

An atmosphere of superstition surrounds this peculiar eminence rising 400 feet above the level of the desert. According to legend the women and children of a tribe of Indians living on the Mesa starved when a cloudburst washed away the only trail, preventing them from descending and their warriors from carrying food to them.

The Old Fan Says:

"That the Case of 'Chief Myers' Proves That the Live Redskin Can Be a Good Indian."

By ED A. GOEWEN



"I'VE JUST left the saddest man in the United States," said the Old Fan, as he leaned over the cigar counter, unconsciously raised his left foot and felt for a rail on which to place it, and indicated to George that he'd take three of the longest and blackest "torches."

"Somebody's gone and got married?" questioned the sympathetic clerk.

"Your guess is not only incorrect," responded the Old Fan, "but it indicates a tendency toward depraved and ten, twenty and thirty cent humor. Recollect that in a few more years, when the feminine portion of this little republic is granted the privilege of going into a polling booth and using the same lead pencils as we lords of creation, they'll cease the habit of standing on one foot waiting anxiously for us to make overtures to pay their board for a more or less protracted period. Indeed, I opine that they will assume a haughty and independent stand that will make the capture of one of them as long and as uncertain a proposition as securing an automobile with cigar coupons. You bachelors may have the laugh on the married men to-day, but wait until it is up to the ladies to do the asking, and a male biped with a 'map' such as yours may find it a serious and difficult matter to snare somebody to sew on his buttons and fry his pork chops.

"But to return to my sorrowing friend. He is none other than De Wolf Hopper, who made famous or was made famous by 'Casey at the Bat' and is the original Giants' rooter. Just at this time, when the Brush outfit is going nicely and some of the members of the team are hanging up world's records, he is ordered to pack up bag and baggage, hike to San Francisco and warble for the edification of our cousins on the Pacific coast. Understand, I don't intend to knock the brand of baseball put across by the boys within swimming distance of Seal Rocks. It is very good of its kind, but not exactly satisfying to the appetite of any enthusiastic gentleman that has been catering to his sporting palate by watching the nifty Giants, the slugging Pirates, the game Cubs and the enterprising Reds. How lucky, therefore, are we of the ordinary or garden variety of rooters, being independent of thoughtless bosses and able to see the first-prize article every day the sun shines.

"And this preamble brings me around to our husky friend, 'Chief' Myers, a redskin whose name will be remembered long after those of Sitting Bull and Chief Joseph have passed into oblivion. Myers is a full-blooded Indian, but was educated in everything from his A B C's to baseball by his white brothers. He is a big, good-natured, affable boy, well learned and a gentleman, and with no taste for the fire water that put his most noted redskin predecessor, Sock-alexis, out of the running in a brief time."

"Myers became a favorite with fans and players from the day that he joined the Giants, and, by a careful study of the major-league game and strict attention to developing his natural skill, has become one of the best backstops in the business and a batter who is feared by every twirler in the National League. Last year the Chief was but two per cent. behind 'Flying Dutchman' Wagner, who topped the heavy hitters in the parent league with .334. He made 130 singles, 18 doubles, 9 three-baggers and one home run. Behind the bat he was the star of the league. He caught 128 games with a percentage of .979. Bergen, who caught in 84 contests, beat him only by two per cent.

"I tell you, the Chief was a deservedly popular boy last year, and when they began naming babies and five-cent cigars after him, it looked as if he had reached the pinnacle of baseball fame. But this season he is doing even better. His big bat is feared more than that of any slugger in the National, not even excepting the mighty 'Honus' Wagner, for when he connects with the ball it is sure to travel some. This stick work of the big redskin has caused him to become a record-breaker of a novel kind. To date the various pitchers facing him have openly confessed their fear of his batting prowess by deliberately giving him free passage to first base considerably more than twenty times. In fact, this sort of thing has become rather monotonous to the fans, and in several recent games they have hissed twirlers who have deliberately signified that they would throw four balls so wide that he couldn't hit them with anything

but a nine-foot bat. Thus Myers has had thrust upon him an honor that he did not crave, that is absolutely unique in baseball history, but which is an open confession that he is looked upon as the most dangerous batter in fast company when men are on bases.

"Another record-breaker in the McGraw camp is 'Rube' Marquard, looked upon by many fans as the greatest pitcher living. You all remember when he was purchased by the Giants from the American Association for the tidy little sum of \$11,000. He blew into the National League with a chest measurement that made a pouter pigeon look like a rank outsider by comparison and a bump of egotism that was a sight for gods and men. Well, he certainly got his bumps when he tried his skill against the veteran swatters and lost so regularly and so persistently that he soon became known far and wide as 'McGraw's prize lemon.' The fans yelled for his release and the sport writers in more or less kindly terms suggested that he be put on ice and shipped back to the 'bushes.' But Johnny, wise as a fox and as clever a baseball general as ever wore a spike or made life miserable for an umpire, hung to Marquard like grim death. First, he put him through a form of mental and oral massage that reduced the \$11,000 gentleman's head and chest to the size of that of the ordinary mortal, and then he and the mighty Mathewson proceeded to make him a great pitcher. With patience and skill they developed his twirling, taught him the tricks of his trade, and showed him where the various batters were weak.

"Last season McGraw's judgment was vindicated and the ridicule of the fans turned to praise by the masterly showing made by the 'Rube.' But for him the Giants could not have won the National League bunting, and this season his unequalled record among modern twirlers is largely responsible for the wonderful lead the Giants held throughout June. Up to this season Jack Chesbro and Ed Reulbach were hailed and worshiped as the most wonderful heavers of recent years, the former winning fourteen straight games back in the days when the Yankees were a ball club and were fighting for recognition in New York, and the latter scoring an equal number of straight victories for the Cubs in 1909.

"But Marquard has passed them both, and not only set a new record for the number of games won in a row, but also for winning these same victories from the very beginning of the season, when he took his first turn on the mound. It is doubtful if any pitcher will ever again make such a record from the start of a season. Thus was the costly 'lemon' transformed into baseball's most splendid flower, showing what judgment, faith and patience can do. I tell you, George, it has taught all of us old-timers a lesson. We were too hasty in judging 'Rube,' and perchance many other embryo stars were shoved back into the minors because they were not given time enough by the fans and their managers to really get acclimated and conditioned so as to show their best goods.

"And while we are on the subject of pitching records, I want to take you back with me to the 'good old days' and tell you of the great stunts pulled off by Charley Radbourne, of the old Providence Club of 1884. Radbourne's feats will mark him for all time as one of the greatest pitchers that ever lived. In that year he won eighteen straight games and his club won twenty straight games, also a National League record. The two victories that did not go to Charley were captured by a youngster named Conley. Just listen to the way Radbourne pitched and you'll understand why no modern twirler will equal his record. He won on August 7th and Conley won on the 8th. Then Charley went in and won on the 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 19th. Conley won on August 20th. Radbourne returned to the mound and won on the 21st, 23d, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, and September 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th. Five of Radbourne's games were shut outs. In his eighteen victories he yielded double

figures in base hits only twice. Twice he held his opponent to two hits, once to three hits, once to four hits, thrice to five hits, four times to six hits, twice to seven hits, twice to eight hits, once each to nine, ten and eleven hits.

"And this was not all of Rad's startling performances that year. His first defeat was by a score 2 to 0, at the hands of the Buffalo Club, in which he permitted but five hits. He then resumed his habit of winning, and from September 10th to the 19th pitched eight more successive victories. This made a total of twenty-six victories in twenty-seven games pitched from August 7th to September 19th. For skill and endurance there is no danger that this record will ever be equaled.

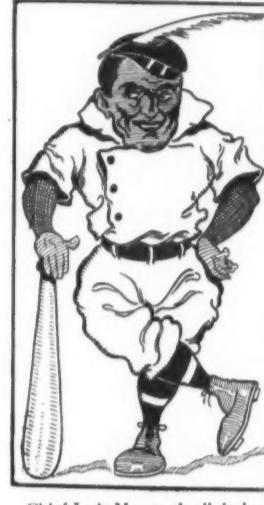
"The awful exhibition of baseball put up by the Bostons, the Yankee Highlanders and the Browns for the several early weeks of the season and running through June were too pitiful to be funny. These clubs are the jokes of baseball, but they create only derision and not laughs. Of course not much was expected of either the Bostons or the Browns this season. It was to be a sort o' building up of them under new conditions. But from the Yankees we did have a right to expect some major-league ball. The team numbers many men who, under proper baseball conditions, should make the contests in which they take part a credit to the sport. I guess most everybody is disgusted with this outfit, for I seldom hear a kind word for it any more. A team that slops along winning only about one-third of its

games is a disgrace to a city the size of New York, that with its five millions of people and hundreds of thousands of transients is only too willing to pour money like water into the coffers of any deserving sport enterprise. Wonder how the managers in the Johnson league like to see the Yanks piking along to only fair attendances, while the Giants are playing to crowds that put all the visiting clubs in the National on 'Easy Street' when they visit the metropolis, no matter how they fare elsewhere.

"And right here let me tell you of a little incident that took place one day during the series between the Giants and the Pirates that showed clearly just how the fans respect a game, capable and successful club owner. John T. Brush, the big man behind the Polo Grounds' wonderful outfit, bright and cheerful and looking much better than he did a few months ago, sat in his wheel chair in the rear of the reserved seats on the upper floor of his immense stadium. The boys were at batting practice and the fans were streaming into the seats that bring from one dollar to two and a half each. And hundreds of them, financiers, lawyers, actors, artists, writers, metropolitan leaders in many lines and gentle and daintily dressed women, stepped from the line, shook hands with the smiling magnate, congratulated him on the showing his club was making, and wished him speedy return to even better health. It was a real ovation for the man who has devoted the best years of his life to promoting and making clean the national game and to giving the fans a winning club. He has made money out of baseball, to be sure; but he has also spent it liberally. His stadium is a monument to baseball and will stand as a reminder of his greatness long after he and many more of us have struck out for the last time. Can you, George, by any stretch of imagination, picture such a demonstration by the fans up at the park where the Yankees play something that often resembles croquet as much as baseball? Well, hardly!

"The Red Sox and the White Sox, the Senators and the Athletics are all playing the kinds of games that make baseball worth while. As they have been going to date, they promise to make the fight for the American League pennant a merry one. Most of the Eastern fans continue to root for the Washingtons, and if they should win out there will be great rejoicing in many places besides the capital. Considering the fact that they have for years been consistent battlers for the cellar championship, they deserve all the more credit for the work they are doing.

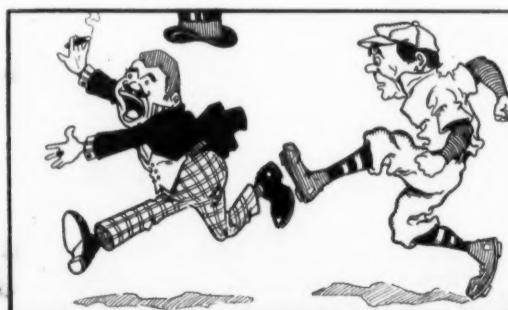
"The lesson of the run-in between Ty Cobb and a too enthusiastic fan earlier in the season is bearing fruit. Much better deportment is being shown on the part of the rooters in all the big parks. One or two



Chief Jack Myers, the "pitcher killer."



The Highlanders are but a wreck of their former proud selves.



The gamblers must be made to keep from the ball parks.

(Continued on page 39.)

The Olympic Marathon Race at Stockholm

American runners who have been selected to take part in the international 25-mile contest on July 14.

THE Olympic Marathon to be run at Stockholm on Sunday, July 14th, is considered to be the premier individual athletic contest of the international Olympic games of 1912. To the winner of this long run will go the greatest honors showered upon any one athlete competing at Stockholm this year. America has entered a team of twelve of the most experienced runners in the grueling sport. Against these entrants, bearing the United States shield, will be pitted famous distance men from every part of the world.

The Marathon race has been the feature event in every one of the revivals of the Olympic meets. Five times since 1896 have the squads of runners broken away from the starting line on their twenty-six-mile race and twice has an American been first to

finish—a record not equaled by any other country to date. That the United States team may contain the winner this year is the hope of every American, both at home and abroad. Forecasts are useless in the event, however, since more conditions enter into the race and the winning thereof than into any other athletic competition on track or field.

The distance of the run at Stockholm is 40,200 meters, equivalent to 25 miles, 220 yards. The Marathon will start from the stadium and the competitors will run a circuit of adjacent country roads, twelve miles out and twelve miles back, finishing with one lap of the stadium track. The conditions of the roads, weather, crowds and each individual entrant on the day of the race are all factors to be considered and will have an important bearing on the result and

the winner. Conditions are never twice alike in Marathon races; consequently a comparison of records offers no solution of the time or of the victor. The following table shows the result of the five previous Olympic Marathon races, all of which have varied in distance from 26 miles, 385 yards, the real Marathon distance, to 25 miles, 10 yards:

Year	Place	Winner	Country	Time
1896	Athens, Gr.	Loues	Greece	2 h. 55 m. 20 s.
1900	Paris, Fr.	Teato	France	2 " 59 " 00 "
1904	St. Louis, U.S.	Hicks	U.S.	3 " 28 " 53 "
1906	Athens, Gr.	Sherring	Canada	*2 " 51 " 233-5s.
1908	London, Eng.	Hayes	U.S.	2 " 55 " 18 s.

*Best record for Olympic Marathon.



Michael J. Ryan, of the Irish-American A.C. of New York City, who won the Boston A.A. Marathon on April 19, making a new course record of 2 hours, 21 minutes, 18.15 seconds. Ryan finished second in England's big event.



John J. Reynolds, another of the Irish-American A.C. Marathon runners, who is expected to show well in the long run at Stockholm. He has taken part in many races and has usually made a creditable showing.



Clarence De Mar, of the North Dorchester A.A. of Massachusetts, winner of the Boston Marathon of 1911, who refrained from all competition this spring in order that he might be fresh for the Olympic test at Stockholm.



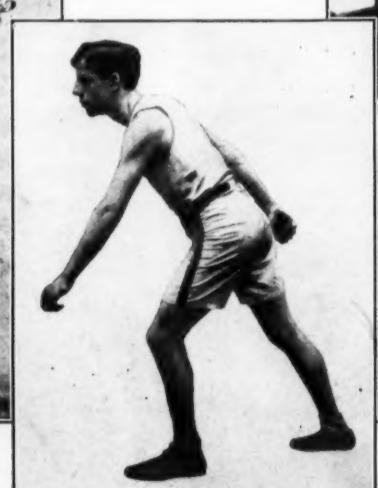
Louis Tewanima, the Hopi Arizona Indian long distance runner. He is a student at the Government Indian School at Carlisle, Pa. He is one of the three Indians representing the United States in the Olympic games.



Joseph Forshaw, Jr., representing the Missouri A.C. of St. Louis. In 1905 he won the St. Louis Marathon held under Missouri A.C. auspices. His time was 3 hours, 16 minutes, 57 seconds. He ran in the Marathon at London in 1908.



Sidney Hatch, a veteran middle distance runner of the Middle West, who has won many Marathons. Hatch was placed on the supplementary list by the American Olympic Committee and went to Sweden as the result of funds subscribed by fellow citizens. He was unable to sail with the team on the "Finland" and followed a week later by regular steamer.



J. J. Gallagher, Jr., the Yale University student and long distance runner who set such a terrific pace in the Olympic Trial Marathon at Boston on May 19 that new records were possible. He collapsed five miles from the finish, but his showing was so excellent that he was named to represent the United States at Stockholm.



Andrew Sockalexis, of Oldtown, Me., an Indian runner who ran second to Ryan in the Marathon tryout at Boston, April 19. His time was 2 hours, 21 minutes, 52.5 seconds. He led at the 22-mile mark, but was then passed.



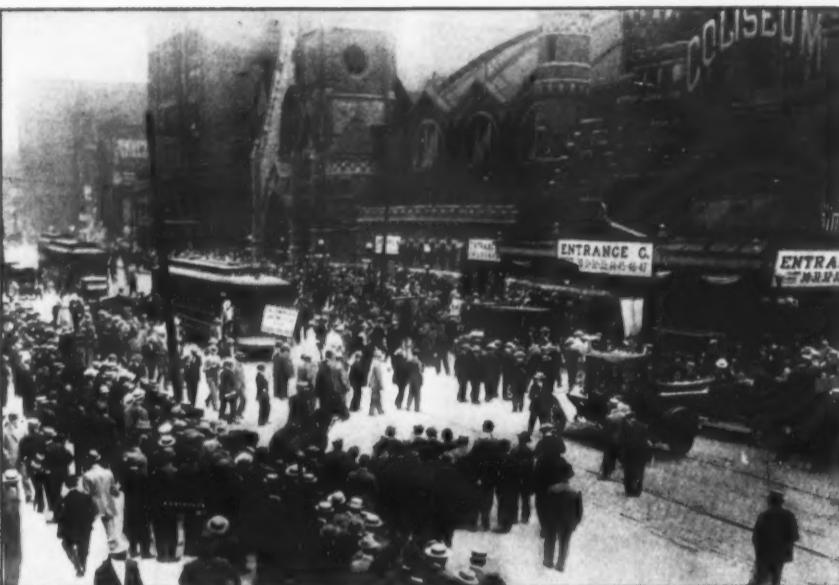
Gaston Strobino, of the South Paterson A.C., winner of second place in the New York City Modified Marathon last spring. He was placed on the supplementary list, and generous Paterson (N. J.) citizens sent him to Stockholm.

The Republican National Convention of 1912

Figures and Scenes at the Great Historic Gathering Which Renominated President Taft and Vice-President Sherman



COPYRIGHT INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
Hon. Elihu Root, United States Senator from New York, who both as temporary and permanent chairman of the historic convention, won new laurels.



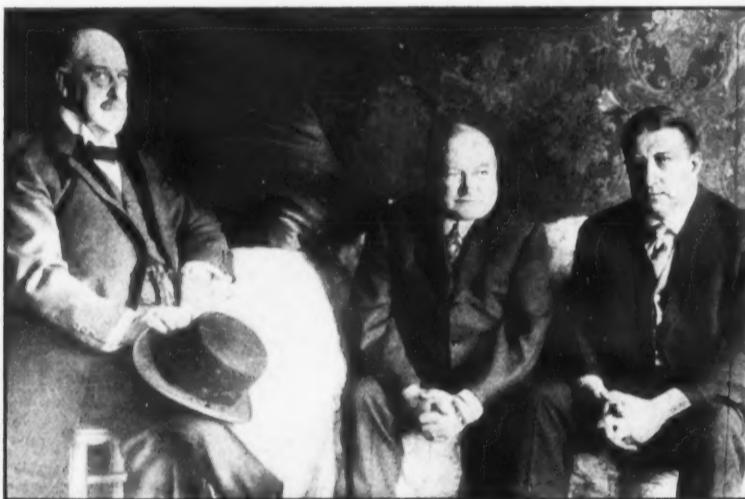
COPYRIGHT INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
The daily crowd in front of the Coliseum. The attendance at the proceedings of the convention rose as high as 15,000, and many thousands were unable to enter the auditorium. The street on which the Coliseum stands presented a most animated appearance throughout the convention.



MOTTET STUDIO.
Victor Rosewater of the Omaha (Neb.) "Bee," acting chairman of the National Committee, who presided over the convention until Mr. Root was elected chairman.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
A popular couple. Harry S. New of Indianapolis, the efficient chairman of the committee on arrangements for the convention, and Mrs. New. Mr. New was chairman of the National Committee in 1907.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
Three New York Republican leaders. Left to right: William Berri, publisher of the influential Republican daily, the "Standard Union," of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Lafayette Gleason, and William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the New York State Republican Committee.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
An active champion. James Watson of Indiana (at left), who in the convention warmly advocated the National Committee's action on contests, conversing with Sidney Bieber, national committeeman from the District of Columbia.



COPYRIGHT INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
Women of note. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the former Vice-President of the United States, and her daughter Adelaide.



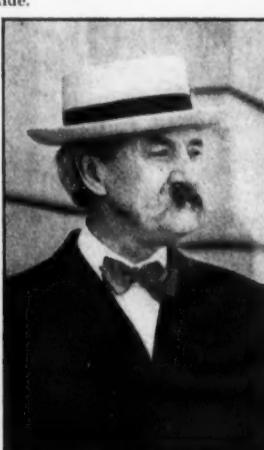
INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
An interesting quartet. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. William Hayward and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Williams. Mr. Hayward was secretary of the Republican National Committee and Mr. Williams, national committeeman from Oregon.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
A famous leader. Former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, a delegate-at-large from New York, with Mrs. Depew.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
A warhorse from Pennsylvania. United States Senator Boies Penrose, former head of the Republican organization of his State.



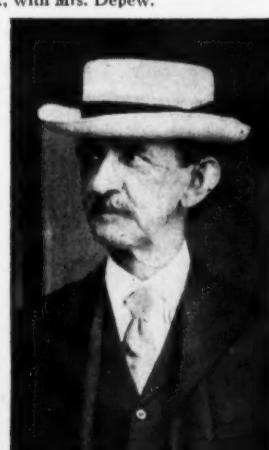
INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
The candidate from Iowa. United States Senator Cummins, for whom ten delegates from his State to the National Convention were instructed.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
A capable official. William F. Stone, the experienced sergeant-at-arms of the convention (at left), conversing with Governor Robert H. Todd of Porto Rico.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
An efficient Taft leader. Representative William B. McKinley of Illinois, who was the manager of Mr. Taft's pre-convention campaign.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.
An influential advocate. United States Senator W. M. Crane of Massachusetts, whose quiet work among the delegates aided the President's cause.

THE
REPUBLICAN
NATIONAL
CONVENTION
OF 1912



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A C

The Democracy in National Convention

Interesting Glimpses of the Recent Big Meet of Democrats at Baltimore, Md., Which Nominated a President and Vice-President



The eager crowd in front of the armory (Convention Hall) at the opening of every session.



Notable guests with their wives and daughters in the gallery especially reserved for them.



William Jennings Bryan, in his room at the Hotel Belvedere, dictating his speech to Secretary Rose, opposing Judge Parker's selection as temporary chairman.



The real boss of the convention, Charlie Murphy of Tammany Hall.



COPYRIGHT INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
Alton B. Parker, temporary chairman, delivering his speech.



Sergeant at arms John L. Martin (in center) in his office at the armory, with his private secretary, W. C. Zederbaum (at his left), and Colonel R. B. Anderson, the chief clerk, (at his right).



Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, the leader of the Champ Clark forces in the convention.



Prominent men at the convention. Left to right: Urey Woodson, Secretary National Committee; Roger C. Sullivan, National Committeeman from Illinois; Norman E. Mack, Chairman National Committee; Edwin O. Wood, National Committeeman from Michigan; R. Crain of Baltimore, who brought the convention to Baltimore.



Thomas Taggart (at left), National Committeeman from Indiana, and Judge Martin J. Wade, National Committeeman from Iowa.



An Underwood booster and an Underwood rooster. This combination amused all who saw it.



The belles of the convention. Miss Ruby Tucker, daughter of National Committeeman Guy B. Tucker of Arkansas, and Misses Norma and Harriet Mack, daughters of Chairman Mack of the National Committee. The young ladies were much admired and received many courteous attentions.



Mrs. Roger Sullivan and Miss Virginia Sullivan, wife and daughter of National Committeeman Sullivan of Illinois.



Mrs. Norman E. Mack, the first lady of the convention, wife of the Chairman of the National Committee.



Members of the Women's Democratic National League who conferred with Chairman Mack. Left to right: Mrs. W. G. Sharp, treasurer, wife of Representative Sharp of Ohio; Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, vice-president, wife of Representative Linthicum of Maryland; Mrs. Randolph Hopkins of Virginia.



A Champ Clark delegate with two of the famous hound dogs in his carriage. The outfit attracted much attention.



The newsboys' nap, "Tired Out."



PHOTO MRS. C. R. MILLER
Distributing suffragette literature to delegates in front of the Belvedere Hotel.

White Slavery—Cause and Cure

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, Author of "The House of Bondage," "What Is Socialism?" Etc.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The Christmas story of this series, "Those Things Which We Ought To Have Done," was unnumbered. Counting it as number thirty-one, this is the thirty-second and last installment of a series of stories and articles by Mr. Kauffman on "The Girl That Goes Wrong," dealing with the causes of casual and professional immorality in the United States. The series is based upon data collected and verified by Mr. Kauffman while gathering material for his remarkable novel of white slavery, "The House of Bondage." This article is of such absorbing interest and covers so much ground, that it was decided to print it in three installments. The second of these is given here, and the third and last will appear in the next issue of Leslie's.

II.

WE NOW face the question of cause. (c) Consider, again, the figures presented by the Chicago commission's investigation. Here, according to that investigation, are the annual profits from the trade in Chicago:

Rentals of property and profits of keepers and inmates.....	\$8,476,689
Sale of liquor (disorderly saloons only) ...	4,307,000
Sale of liquor in houses and flats and profits of inmates on commissions for such sales.....	2,915,760
Total.....	\$15,699,449

About the purpose animating persons renting property for white slave uses there can be no doubt. A tumbledown house, that would not bring fifteen dollars a month to its owner if let to an ordinary renter, will bring a hundred from a tenant whose business is as lucrative as that of the slaver. That sort of tenant is not particular about the neighborhood, does not worry owner or agent for repairs, rarely defaults. I know of one house, normally worth \$2,500 a year, that rents for slave purposes at \$8,000. To quote the Chicago commission:

X-265 leases a house for \$50 a month in a section where it would be impossible to sublet to respectable parties for a legitimate increase of \$75 per month. He then expends, say, \$200 in partitioning off ten small bed-rooms; total expense so far, \$250. He subleases to a landlady (i.e., slaver) for \$200 per month, and she often pays a bonus in addition to the \$200. He thus gets his money back during the first month's rental, and a profit of \$150 that month and every month thereafter.

The owner gets "easy money" and asks no questions. I think there is no reason to believe anything but that this phase of the matter is purely economic and is wholly dependent upon the institution of private property.

Again, what motive save that of profit animates a woman conducting a white slave establishment? None. Such women are admittedly incapable of earning a living by any other means. They are nearly all women that have begun as slaves. They are the rare personalities that have been able to "rise in the business" and have struggled out of the employed and into the employing class. In the latter class their sources of profit include commissions on liquor sold, commissions on clothes sold to their slaves, over-charges for food and lodging, and the half of all moneys taken in by their slaves in the more direct course of the business. The moneys of the last sort run from fifty cents to \$25 per capita per diem. The average price of beer is a dollar "a round," and of champagne, generally poor in quality, \$5 the quart. The other charges and overcharges maintain this proportion. There is one proprietor of a house on the West Side of Chicago, a mere "fifty-cent house," who is supporting her family and has \$7,000 in bank. Our commission tells of a second, whose place "is one of the lowest and cheapest," yet who saves \$8,299 a year; it cites the case of a flatkeeper who, retiring after five years from her East Thirty-third Street business, wanted \$1,400 for the good-will and fixtures, and it has the record of a third who retired with \$150,000.

When we come to treat of the slaves, we shall see that the chief cause of their submission to slavery was poverty. Remember, in the meantime, that these keepers began by being slaves and, therefore, went into the business because of poverty.

Our Chicago commission, after investigating the question of police protection and unearthing numerous instances, says:

The . . . facts show . . . one of two things: first, that the inspectors of police . . . are ignorant of conditions as they actually exist in their districts, or second, that they have withheld the exact information from the superintendent of police.

Naturally. But do you for a moment suppose that the officer on the beat is really in ignorance of the character of the houses on his beat? In other words, do you suppose him to be utterly devoid of ordinary human intelligence? If you will talk to the policeman that guards your own residence, you will find that he is poorly paid for his hard work, and that, directly or indirectly, he labors under heavy taxation in the form of political assessments. He takes the money to protect white slavery because he needs that money to live.

Terrible as is the business of the procurer, his motive is similar. Almost without exception, as the court records will show you, he is the product of poverty. Poverty has brought him into the world amid filth. Poverty has reared him in an atmosphere of precocity and perversion. Because of poverty, he has learned the worst before he has had a glimpse of the best. Poverty has, in a word, predestined him to crime; it has made him an economic incompetent.

Allowing, however, for the protection of white slavery and the recruiting of its direct victims, we have still the question of patronage. A great many of my critics have argued that this was a matter of supply and demand. In a measure, it is. But what creates the demand?

Make Vice Unprofitable.

By WIRT W. HALLAM, of Chicago.

It is an easy matter to control the immoral women; it is an easy matter to control the general public—experience everywhere has shown this; but it has also shown that it is a difficult matter to control the men who are hangers-on in the vice districts, the men and women who rent houses to immoral tenants at high rates and the corrupt politicians,—the former group of men, because they make large quantities of easy money; the latter, because friendship with vice means a large quantity of absolutely controlled voters, many of whom are repeaters.

While both New York and Chicago now have good mayors, it is most desirable that vice conditions in these two largest cities of the nation should be improved. We could probably save more than 5,000 girls a year; we could prevent thousands of boys and men from drifting into dissipation and disease. Those who are promoting vice are getting a money profit every day that we let them alone. We can stop it if we will. It should be done, and done soon.

sidered conducive to good health physically or to leave the worker in any humor for applying herself to educational improvement. Dances and shows will be the most attractive things.—Elizabeth B. Butler, former Secretary N. J. Consumers' League, in *Charities and Commons*, March 16, 1909.

A craving for excitement is general among girls who work long hours, for they feel the necessity for stimulation.—Report of the Chicago Vice Commission.

Anyone who has read the evidence given in the various inquiries into the sweating system will have been struck by the invariable coincidence of a low standard of regularity, sobriety and morality with the conditions to which women, under free competition, are exposed.—Thomas Oliver, M. D.

The present economic and unsanitary conditions under which girls employed in factories and stores live and work has an effect on the nervous forces of the girl in such a way as to render her more susceptible to prostitution. It is a sound medical fact that practically the same condition exists at the point of extreme exhaustion, where a person has a feeling of strength which is unnatural, and that point is usually reached after exceedingly hard and exacting labor.—Report of the Chicago Vice Commission.

The effect of overwork on morals is closely related to the injury to health. Laxity of moral fiber follows physical debility . . . Relief from the strain is sought in alcoholic stimulants and other excesses.—Massachusetts Legislative Document. (House) No. 98.

Overwork . . . tends to dissipation in various forms. The exhausted system craves stimulants. This opens the door to other indulgences, from which flow not only degeneracy of individuals, but degeneracy of the race.—Relations Between Capital and Labor; U. S. Senate Committee, 1883.

Of course, even if the working conditions are harder than these reports declare, some of the danger might be lessened by the payment of high or at least adequate wages. But such wages are not the rule. "There are," says our conservative Chicago commission, "many men owning large establishments who pay wages which simply drive women into sin; some of the girls who are most tempted . . . work . . . surrounded by luxuries . . . for a wage of about \$7 a week. . . . In nearly all the employments open to women the maximum wage is from \$10 to \$15 a week, and the average about \$6." Yet there are probably 9,000,000 women workers!

Even the hope of advancement will thus be seen to be vain. There is nothing ahead and very little at hand. The low wages necessitate poor living quarters in the neighborhood of vicious districts, and, our Chicago commission assures us, "contrary to the usual opinion, it costs a girl more to live respectably than a man. . . . It has been established after exhaustive study that it is quite impossible for a working girl in any large city to live on less than \$8 a week."

The figures are worth repetition:

(1) There are about 9,000,000 women workers in America.

(2) Their average wage is \$6 a week.

(3) It is impossible for a working girl to live in a large city on less than \$8 a week.

Do you now begin to see why the ranks of white slavery are always filled? Do you now wonder that the Chicago investigators found that "most of the keepers (of immoral flats) have a list of young girls 'on call,' who are employed during the day and are ready to come to these flats during the evenings"? Can you not now read with less surprise the words of United States Senate Document No. 196:

In very many cases the price offered the victim is only that of higher wages and better economic conditions.

I dare not give you the instances reported by the Chicago experts, but they tell a terrible tale. Out of the hundreds of others that I could provide, I give but one, and that described by Miss Maude E. Miner, of the New York Probation Society. Miss Miner tells of visiting the tenement home of a girl arrested for soliciting.

I found the widowed mother and three daughters at work. The children were aged 11, 9 and 6. They were pasting violets for hat-trimming. They got one cent for every 144 violets. They worked from dawn well into the night, and their highest daily wage was 96 cents.

And the same unprejudiced authority has elsewhere added:

A working-girl averages \$6 a week. She pays \$2.50 weekly for room-rent, 10 cents daily for breakfast and goes without it on Sunday to bring the weekly total down to 60 cents. She pays for her week's lunches \$1.05. She pays \$1.40 weekly for dinners, and, say, 40 cents for laundry-work. Adding this, we have \$5.95 and nothing left for fares, amusements, clothes, medicine. Yet some girls live on \$5 a week, others on three and four, and on seasonal work that throws them out of employment for the summer. If they turn in their ignorance and desperation to the street, it is not because they are naturally vicious. It is because conditions are too strong for them.

Take the trades from which the white slaves are recruited. You may remember one table that I printed in the first installment of the present series. It was that of Waverley House, in New York, to which a certain class of girls arrested on charges of immorality are committed. It ran:

Housework.....	95
Factory-work.....	72
Waitresses.....	29
Shop-clerks.....	16
Chorus-girls.....	13
Office-workers.....	9
Nursemaids.....	8
Dressmakers.....	8

Cashiers.....	7
Laundry-girls.....	6
Trained nurses.....	3
Telephone-girls.....	2
Milliners.....	2
Manicures.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	2
No occupation.....	26

Only 26 out of that 300 were non-workers and only 12 were in the better-paid trades. The same condition is observable in the census of 4,000 such women taken, in sixty different cities throughout the country, under the direction of the State of Massachusetts. It showed that 500 had been garment makers, 116 shop clerks, 800 rope makers, laundry girls, candy-box packers, milliners, paper-box makers, cigar and cigarette makers or workers in textile mills, and the remainder were largely underpaid house servants.

But there are many other such figures. Not long ago there was a collection of statistics made from a group of 25 women in certain houses in Chicago. Their previous occupations were given as follows:

Domestic servants.....	6
Waitresses.....	5
Shop-clerks.....	3
Clerks.....	3
Dressmakers.....	2
Milliner.....	1
Stenographer.....	1
Governess.....	1
Telephone-operator.....	1
Vaudeville.....	1
Factory.....	1

The highest wage had been \$10 a week, the lowest \$2.50, the average \$5. The majority of the girls had entered their new life at the age of eighteen, and nearly all had come from larger families than, under modern conditions, are easily supported by workingmen. Eighteen of the girls had been directly forced into the business by poverty. One was betrayed while earning \$5 a week, another while earning \$4; a third, though she said that she chose the career because she liked it, had made her choice while earning a weekly wage of only \$2.50; a fourth was betrayed by a married man that refused to take care of her; a fifth was sold, and in only two cases

was the disaster traceable to alcoholism. The average wage of the girls soliciting in Chicago dance halls tells the commission in that city a similar story. That wage, before entering their present business, is \$6, and out of 34 cases where causes could be learned, 18 were directly economic and 11 indirectly. The street and saloon girls had been earning an average of \$4.87 at other trades, and only 6 out of 32 had "gone wrong" for other than economic reasons.

It is a realization of the meaning of these figures, as repeated in world-wide investigations, that moved the Congress for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, held in Vienna in 1909, to pass a resolution which asked that "social life be so modified that young girls in every country receive a wage which shall enable them to live." It may have been a similar realization that moved the Chicago commission to declare:

We may enact laws; we may appoint commissions; we may abuse civic administrations for their handling of the problem; but the problem will remain just as long as the public conscience is dead to the issue or is indifferent to its solution.

(To be concluded.)

All Growth Is Slow.

Mayor Gaynor of New York.

YOU KNOW all good growth is gradual. Such is the economy of almighty God. How slowly the tree grows, little by little each year, until it becomes full grown, with its spreading branches! How slowly even the blade of wheat matures! How slowly these bodies of ours develop from infancy up to manhood or womanhood! And, if I may say so with reverence, how patiently the Almighty sat brooding over this world that we are on, for millions of years, before it was made fit for our habitation and our use! And so it is in all things material, moral, political and economic. The rules of slow growth—we must do the best we can, and when we have got a thing that is wrong we must wait until the opportune time to fix it.



The Hygienic Cold Drink

Refreshing—Tonic—Blood Building

WHEN you drop in at a soda fountain to quench hot weather thirst—when you demand something cold to drink with your lunch and dinner, make that cold something **Armour's Grape Juice**.

Marvelously refreshing, rich and delicious, it cools you off and tones you up like magic.

And keeps you in all-round good condition at the same time.

There is no better way to keep well than by drinking

Armour's Grape Juice

The Family Drink

Bottled Where the Best Grapes Grow



For that grapes are Nature's choicest tonic has long been known across the water, where Grape "cures" are an institution.

They build blood, aid digestion, increase appetite, yield energy, renew vitality.

The finer the grape the more potent these qualities—which are yours at their best in **Armour's Grape Juice**.

Only superb purple Concords, grown in the famous grape sections of New York and Michigan, are used in Armour's Grape Juice.

Each day's picking, sun ripened to fullest perfection is pressed that same day. No fruit is left over to wilt and wither.

No sweetening or dilution of any kind.

Just the pure rich extract of these luscious grapes preserved by sterilization and air tight bottling.

Supremely delicious—a wonderful natural tonic. The all-the-year-round social and health drink combined.

Armour's Grape Juice is sold by most grocers and druggists, at fountains, buffets and clubs.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you a trial dozen pints for \$3, express prepaid. Address Armour and Company, Dept. 171, Chicago.

ARMOUR & COMPANY

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

People Talked About



REV. CHARLES M.
MELDEN,



MRS. EMMET
O'NEAL.



BARON MARSHALL
VON BIEBERSTEIN.

The new German Ambassador at London, who receives \$37,500 a year, the highest salary paid to any German official except the Kaiser. The Baron is regarded as Germany's greatest diplomat. He favors establishing good relations between Germany and England.



THE BABY OF THE STATE.
Little Miss Georgia Brown, daughter of Representative and Mrs. George F. Brown of Fulton County, Ga., and her mother. The child was named by the General Assembly of the State, and a loving cup seen in the picture was presented to her by the lower house when she was christened before that body.



WEDDED FOR MANY YEARS.
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Austin of Rupert, Vermont, who lately celebrated the 67th anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Austin is 88 years old and Mrs. Austin 84 years. Both are still hale and active. Mr. Austin drove the first horse car that went over the Third Avenue track in New York, in the early fifties.

Out-of-Doors in the Rocky Mountains

CHE Most Delightful Summer Resorts in America are to be found in the Rocky Mountain Region. Denver, Palmer Lake, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Canon City, Glenwood Springs, Gunnison River Resorts, Wagon Wheel Gap, Pagosa Springs, Ouray, Silverton, Santa Fe, Salt Lake City and Ogden are all located directly on the line of the

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad

"The Scenic Line of the World"

Hunting, Camping, Fishing and Out-of-Door Sports

By the way, if you are going to the Pacific Coast, the Denver & Rio Grande—Western Pacific, the Royal Gorge—Feather River Canon Route, offers far more scenic attractions than any other transcontinental line.

For free illustrated, descriptive booklets, address:

FRANK A. WADLEIGH,
General Passenger Agent,
Denver,
Colorado

"SEE AMERICA FIRST"

CAN YOU DRAW?

Why not be a Cartoonist?

THERE'S both fame and money in it. The Zim Book will help you. Get it. It's full of practical suggestions. Suggestions that will mean cash to one who can draw.

Zim is the most famous of all American cartoonists. He knows what he is writing about. Cash in on his experience.

You'll save a good deal of costly experimenting. Use the short cuts in the Zim Book. You'll find many little tricks of the trade that you never thought of before.

See special offer.

The Zim Book

Room 1149, Brunswick Bldg., New York

Special Offer

The Zim Book is beautifully bound in 3-4 Morocco. The publication price is \$5.00, but a limited special offer is being made to Leslie's readers. Just to advertise this book, we'll sell it to you for \$1.00. Just \$1.00—think of it. Don't let it pass.

This Machine Makes Men Money

\$1500 first month—that's what it made for H. W. Eakins down in Louisiana. A quarter of that is big money. Whether you make \$350 or \$1500 a month depends on you. The money is in the machine. This machine makes delicious popcorn, caramels—the new—enticing—appetizing confection. Everybody likes them. Better than popcorn balls or crackerjack. Made by special secret process known only to users of machine. Sets competition crazy. Successful imitation impossible.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY HAS ARRIVED

Don't let it get away. You've been waiting your chance to make a "clean up". It's here. Think of the money you can make at resorts, parks, fairs, circuses, carnivals, amusement halls, in corridors of picture shows, on corners, in small stores or windows, etc. Make them at home if you wish, then job them to confectioners, grocers, depot stands, etc. Field is big—profits immense. Each nickel shows almost four cents profit. Machine simple—easy to operate. Full directions with each machine. Many a fortune was made in 5 cent pieces. Caramels sell for 5c. Don't be content with small wages or profits. Look over the proposition—see what there is in it for you. Address W. Z. LONG, 587 High Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Each Nickle Brings Almost 4c. Profit

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Partners in Good Fortune and Bad"

(Continued from page 30.)

The woman threw her arms round the man.

"Oh!" Lady Kathleen cried. "Oh!"

Then the boat struck on the rocks. Fragments of it passed them and rode on the waves shoreward. There was no sign of the man or the woman. Morrison threw off his waterproof and coat and sat down to tear off his boots.

"No, no!" Lady Kathleen cried. "You can't!"

"I am a good swimmer," he assured her; "a particularly good swimmer."

"It is madness! You will never find them."

"They will be in the pool between the rocks." He threw off the second boot and sprang up.

"You will be dashed to pieces!" she declared. "I know the place. You have no chance, or I wouldn't stop you." She clung to his arm, but he pulled himself away and rushed into the water.

He was an exceptionally strong swimmer and he reached the rocks quickly. He was drawn against one as he went among them, but gained the top of the largest and disappeared over it. In a few moments he reappeared with the woman. He laid her down and went back. This time he was gone for half a minute that seemed half an hour to Lady Kathleen. At last he crawled up, dragging the man slowly after him. He was evidently hurt and lay down for a time from sheer exhaustion. The exhaustion was apparent when he gave a feeble wave of the hand.

At last he slipped into the water, drawing the woman after him. Then he floated, holding her head above water, and let the incoming tide drive them ashore. Lady Kathleen drew them in, and he left the woman to her and lay on the sand just beyond the water.

"I want to get some of my strength before I go back for him," he explained. "Do you know what to do to her?"

"Yes," said Lady Kathleen, kneeling beside the unconscious woman, a pale slip of a Cockney girl, with a pert-sparrow face. "You mustn't go back. It's suicide. Why, you couldn't swim ashore with the tide!"

"I didn't try," he declared. "I was saving my energy to go back for him." He glanced at the sea. "The water won't reach him for a few minutes," he pronounced. "I shall be all right by then."

"You can't do it!" she declared. "You are too weak. I shall hold you. You can't put your life before his, but I can. Oh, don't look at me like that! I know that you must go. God bless you! Be careful!"

He rose slowly.

"I'll be all right," he asserted. "The tide will always carry me ashore, you know." He looked down at the Cockney girl. "She isn't drowned," he said. "It's the blow on her head." He touched the matted hair. "She was gripping his arm," he remarked, "and I thought when I pulled her out he'd come, too; but he slipped back, and I had to dive and got buffeted among the rocks. That's what did me up. This is easy enough, once I get to him. We'll float back. Don't distress yourself, Lady Kathleen!"

"But you are hurt," she protested. "Your head—" A tear ran down her cheek. She held out her hands suddenly. "Be careful!" she entreated.

He bent and kissed one hand and then the other, and then he plunged into the water. Lady Kathleen waved her hand to him.

"Be careful!" she called. "Partner!"

It seemed that he could never reach the rocks. Though he swam doggedly, his power was gone and several times the waves went right over him. At last a few moments of comparative calm came, and he made a great effort and almost reached the boulder on the flat top of which the man lay. Then a huge wave swirled round the boulder and dashed him against a snag beside it. He floated to and fro between them for a little while. Lady Kathleen thought him killed or stunned and gave a wild shriek, but presently she saw him clutch at the seaweed that hung from the boulder, raise himself an inch or two and then slip back, raise himself again and slip back once more. He gave up the attempt to climb the boulder there and worked round to the other side,

clinging to the seaweed. She knew that he was going into the eddying pool, where the boulder was lower. He was gone. At last his head appeared. He dragged himself up slowly by his hands. She judged that he had injured a leg or both. When he was on the boulder he lay there exhausted for several minutes, till the top of the waves dashed upon him. Then he grasped the unconscious man and drew him closer to the edge. He was evidently waiting to be washed off. Presently a big wave came over the boulder. He slipped off in it, holding up the man's head between his hands and letting the waves carry them.

When they neared the shore, Lady Kathleen ran in the water up to her waist and dragged them out. Morrison groaned faintly when she pulled them on the sand.

"Don't try to lift me," he begged. "My leg—"

"I know," said Lady Kathleen. "Partner!"

"I won't hold you to a cripple," he said.

"It was 'good fortune and bad,'" said Lady Kathleen quickly.

"Was to be," he corrected.

"Is," she told him. "The bargain was made and hands shaken on it. Now I must lift you and try to carry you. We are in a cove that the sea covers at high tide. In another ten minutes we shall be cut off."

"And you waited?"

"Good fortune or bad!" repeated Lady Kathleen. "Now I will be gentle—"

"The girl first," he begged.

"No!"

"Do you think I'm—the sort to go before a woman? Don't! Your partner's honor!"

"Is mine," said Lady Kathleen firmly. She laid him back on the sand, picked up the unconscious girl, and staggered toward the point. The little Cockney's light hair mingled curiously with Lady Kathleen's black hair. Both had broken loose. Morrison tried to drag himself and the man along the sand, groaned and failed.

At last Lady Kathleen returned. The water dripped from her.

"I was nearly carried away coming back," she told him. "We can't cross, partner!"

"Partner! You came back!"

"Yes. Now I must carry you. There is a ledge that will not be covered for an hour, if I can get you on it."

"Take him first."

"No, I shall take you. Put your arms round my neck and bear as much of your own weight as you can. I want to support the bad leg. It is this one, isn't it? Hold very tightly! I am so sorry to hurt."

It was she who cried out at his pain. A merciful faint released him before they reached the ledge. No one ever knew how she got him upon it. She could never remember herself exactly how she did it. She scarcely remembered going back for the Cockney man, but she did and got him on the ledge also. Luckily he was small and light, not a great man like Morrison.

When Morrison recovered consciousness, it was dusk. His head was in Lady Kathleen's lap. She was shivering, and he thought crying; but she wiped her eyes quickly.

"I almost hoped that you wouldn't come to," she said. "The water is very near."

He looked and saw the dark sea crowding upon them. The spray dashed over their faces as the waves struck below the ledge.

"The end of ambitions," she said, "and money."

"If I had known you," he said, "really known you, I should never have dared to bargain. You are a glorious woman, Kathleen! I wish—"

"Hush!" she said gently. "I take the bad fortune as I would have taken the good that you wished for me. After all— You are the best man I have known. We shall die bravely together, like good comrades. The test has come, and we have not failed. It will be about ten minutes, I think."

"May I hold your hands, Kathleen?" "Please."

"It is you that I am sorry for," he declared. "As for me, I think I should have found life hard, unless— Beautiful Kathleen! I always thought you

(Continued on page 39.)

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"Partners in Good Fortune and Bad."

(Continued from page 38.)

that. Well, this has given me your friendship. When the time comes, may I kiss you?"

"Yes."

"Will you kiss me, too?"

"Yes."

"You do not mind?"

"I do not mind."

"I shall hold your head up as long as I can. If it weren't for the rocks—I wish there were words to say what I think of you!"

A wave broke right over the rock. Lady Kathleen shuddered and held his hands more tightly.

"Good-by, Kathleen!" he said. She bent her head down to his.

"Good-by, comrade!" she whispered. "I'd rather die with you than with any one else. You are a man, and—A boat! There is a boat! Cling to this weed! Try to hold on!" A wave

Good Night's Sleep.

NO MEDICINE SO BENEFICIAL TO BRAIN AND NERVES.

Lying awake nights makes it hard to keep awake and do things in day time. To take "tonics and stimulants" under such circumstances is like setting the house on fire to see if you can put it out.

The right kind of food promotes refreshing sleep at night and a wide awake individual during the day.

A lady changed from her old way of eating, to Grape-Nuts, and says:

"For about three years I had been a great sufferer from indigestion. After trying several kinds of medicine, the doctor would ask me to drop off potatoes, then meat, and so on, but in a few days that craving, gnawing feeling would start up, and I would vomit everything I ate and drank.

"When I started on Grape-Nuts, vomiting stopped, and the bloated feeling which was so distressing disappeared entirely.

"My mother was very much bothered with diarrhea before commencing the Grape-Nuts, because her stomach was so weak she could not digest her food. Since using Grape-Nuts food she is well, and says she don't think she could do without it.

"It is a great brain restorer and nerve builder, for I can sleep as sound and undisturbed after a supper of Grape-Nuts as in the old days when I could not realize what they meant by a 'bad stomach.' There is no medicine so beneficial to nerves and brain as a good night's sleep, such as you can enjoy after eating Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in packages for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

dashed over them. "Ah-h!" She grasped with one hand at their unconscious companion.

"You can't save us!" Morrison cried. "Stand up and save yourself, Kathleen. They'll pick us up, if we are washed off. I'd rather you save yourself, don't you see?" A wave broke over them, but she still crouched, holding the two men. "What's the use of telling you that, you glorious woman! It's all right now. I can hold you both up, if we're washed off."

"Here's the boat!" said Lady Kathleen. "Take him first. He's broken his leg. Be very gentle! You mustn't hurt him. No! Let her take this one." She lifted the Cockney man into the arms of the Cockney girl, and the Cockney girl sat at the bottom of the boat and held him and sobbed over him.

"I loved 'im more'n any one knew," she said, "an' e's dead an' gone! Dead an' gone!"

When the boatmen pronounced that he was alive and would soon come round, the girl prayed aloud; then she fainted. Morrison groaned. Lady Kathleen put her arm round him, and he fainted with his head on her shoulder; and so they came to shore.

"Be very careful of him," she told the old boatmen, who had known her since she was a baby. "He is going to be my husband."

Morrison did not hear that or anything else for an hour, until his leg had been set, fortunately. Then Lady Kathleen went in to see him.

She sat beside the bed and touched his hand gently. She did not speak for a long while. Neither did he.

"We have been very near to death, Kathleen," he said at last; "near enough to see what life ought to be."

"Yes," she said. "Yes." "It puts things in their places." She nodded assent.

"Ambitions and—money. Can you marry for money now, Kathleen?"

"No." She shook her head quickly. "No. It was wrong, of course. Ambition is different."

"No," he contradicted. "It is not different, and—it wouldn't have done, Kathleen. You see, I was honest in what I said, but not in what I kept back. It only concerned myself, I thought. Ambition and all the other things would never have made me marry any woman but you. I didn't quite own it to myself even, but—when I saw you first—it was the ambition that was the afterthought. The first thought was, 'I want to marry that woman!' I won't ask you now, Kathleen, when you pity me and when the comradeship of that hour is so close upon you. I will go away for a time, and—May I come back some day and see if you could learn to care for me? For myself, Kathleen? Is it possible that you could?"

"It is possible," she said. "It—it is very possible! Don't go! I should miss you!"

"Kathleen! Is it just pity, dear?"

"No—no! It isn't just this afternoon, either. When I first met you—you were so different from the others, I thought, 'Now, if he should ask me—I didn't know what I should say, but I thought, perhaps—Women are quicker than men. I always knew that it wasn't only ambition, but I didn't think you cared for me very much. Oh, yes! I know you do now! So do I. Yes, I do! I was only to stop five minutes, and I have been twenty. I must go, and you must go to sleep and dream of—your ambition. If you like, you can dream of mine, too—partner!"

The Old Fan Says.

(Continued from page 32.) 'mousy' fans have insulted players, but they have been called to account with scant ceremony. One who annoyed third baseman Smith of the Brooklyns and another who tormented Chief Myers were complained of by the players, and the way the umpires and park authorities hustled the offenders from the grounds was a treat for tired eyes.

"The army of 'sure thing' men, touts, gamblers and near-sports that, since the close of the race tracks and demise of the 'come on' traveling shows, have been driven to desperation to make a living without work are now devoting their obnoxious talents to baseball. In most of the cities pools are sold daily on all games and the Paris mutual system has also been brought into play. The police know that this gambling is going on and wink at it. Consequently it has

been distinctly up to the managers and club owners to protect themselves, their players and the good name of the national sport. Absolutely no betting is permitted in the stands, and special detectives at the entrance make it unpleasant for notorious gamblers who try to get into the parks. The sport is today absolutely clean, and the fans and magnates want it to remain so. It is many, many years since a player was expelled from the baseball fold for crooked work; but in some cities men are employed to see that these specimens, to whom clean sport means nothing and who live only as they find material upon which to prey, never get near enough to members of the clubs to annoy them with any proposition to throw a game. It is too bad that the best, the cleanest and the last of the great professional sports to hold favor with the American public must be tainted with even the distant approach of the gentry that thrives only in proportion to its success in breaking laws."

"Then it's your idea that the gambling fraternity takes no real interest in decent sports, is it not?" queried the cigar-store clerk.

"Precisely," replied the Old Fan. "The gambler takes the same kind of interest in sporting events that the tramp does in the building of new railroads. The former is interested because he sees a chance to get something for nothing, and the latter because the railroads furnish means of getting somewhere for nothing."

"It is after the water craze, if he recovers from it, that the man in the Bad Lands is born again. He is an absolutely different being. He hears sounds of nature that he was never able to hear before. His sense of smell is more acute. His vision is keener. He begins to understand some of the things which were mysteries before. He is apt to get the thought of his companions before the spoken word, and he reaps the benefit of the mysterious telegraphy where knowledge of events somehow reaches individuals days before the messenger bearing the news appears. And with his new birth he finds himself as superstitious as a red man.

"Most of us have remarked the superior bearing of the Indian—not the reservation Indian or the Carlisle graduate, but of the Indian living his natural existence. His hauteur is not assumed. He feels superior to his white brother because the gifts which nature bestowed upon him made him superior. He can hear and see what the white man cannot hear or see, and he knows many things which the white man can never hope to know unless he becomes virtually an Indian himself. At no time do I realize the spiritual superiority of the red man more than when I return to civilization and eat three meals a day, drink coffee, tea and wine, bathe in water instead of sand, and sleep in a room with only the window open instead of watching the stars twinkling above. All that I have gained spiritually out there on the desert, every sense that has been quickened, becomes dulled, my subconsciousness apparently goes to sleep, and I slip back into the prosaic existence that I knew before. I like civilization, because I was raised to that life; but I know why the Indian feels superior.

"One naturally becomes superstitious (Continued on page 42.)

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Though the cost is but five cents, Uneeda Biscuit are too good, too nourishing, too crisp, to be bought merely as an economy.

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FINANCIAL

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"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

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We offer, subject to prior sale, closed underwriting first mortgage bonds of a company controlling the entire street railway, electric light and power, gas and steam heating systems of the most progressive city of the South whose population has doubled in the last 12 years and is now 175,000.

The net earnings of the constituent companies, after paying all fixed charges and interest, are more than 15 times the interest charges on this issue.

These bonds are offered at a price to yield 5.30% to 6.4%.

For the convenience of those who desire it, we have arranged a unique Partial Payment Plan.

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\$100 BONDS**6% Is 71% More Than 3 1-2%**

THEREFORE if your money now in the Savings Bank were invested in \$100 Bonds you would be receiving that much more interest. The bonds are just as safe. They are obligations issued by Railroads, Industrial or Public Utility Corporations, and can be sold at any time. You receive interest up to the day you sell. **Small Payment Plan.** Write for list L-27.

BEYER & COMPANY
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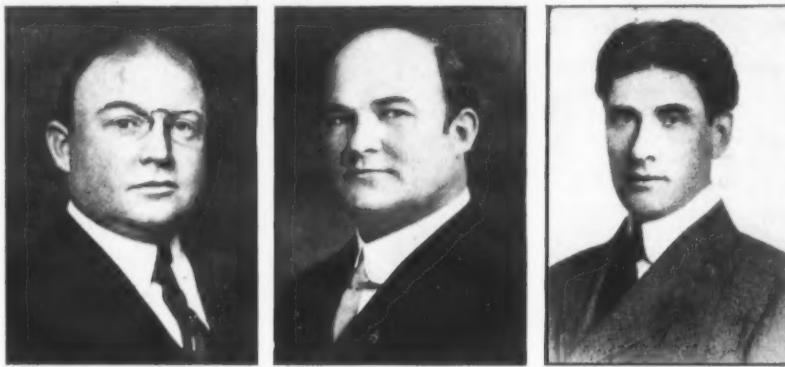
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Special circular 803 with map tells of valuable conversion privilege.

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WILLIAM H. DOYLE,
President of the Arizona
Bankers' Association, and
assistant cashier of the Bank
of Arizona, at Prescott, Ariz., who addressed the California Bankers' Association.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be enclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., 74 Broadway, New York City.

Beginner, Wheeling, W. Va.: The margin you propose is too low for safe trading. Better buy a smaller number of shares and make the margin larger. A booklet on the advantages of fractional lot trading may be had free on written request from J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York City.

D. S., Columbia, S. C.: You had better not risk your small hard-earned savings in speculation. Put them in some good security that is reasonably safe. The Guarantee Trust & Banking Company, Atlanta, Ga., issues a free booklet, describing a new method of saving which may interest you. The company deals in easy payment profit sharing 5 per cent. coupon trust bonds.

Dixie, Raleigh, N. C.: As the South has prospered there has been a large output of high grade bonds, public and industrial, in your section. The Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, La., will send you a booklet free on application, describing state, municipal, levee drainage and corporation bonds netting 4 and 6 per cent. As a Southern man seeking investments, you would do well to read this booklet.

Executor, Richmond, Va.: The ordinary savings bank pays you no interest unless your money has been on deposit for at least three months, but there are institutions which begin paying interest on the day of deposit. One of these is the Calvert Mortgage and Deposit Company, 816 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md., which allows 5 per cent. on all money entrusted to it. The money may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Write to this company for the Calvert Book, containing information for investors.

Ocean, Palm Beach, Fla.: The preferred stock of an industrial concern in good going order should be a fair business man's investment. Turner, Tucker & Co., 111 Broadway, New York City, are recommending the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the U. S. Metal Products Company, at a price to yield 6½ per cent. This stock is preferred as to assets as well as dividends. Turner, Tucker & Co., issue a 40-page monthly circular, describing this stock and other preferred stocks of manufacturing companies. The circular will be sent to you free on request.

E. N., Hartford, Conn.: Public service corporation bonds are steadily becoming more popular, as some of the companies control valuable franchises, and their earnings are well assured. The first mortgage bonds of a company controlling the street railway, electric light and power, steam, gas and heating systems of a progressive Southern city are offered for sale by Ashley & Co., 111 Broadway, New York City, at a price yielding 5 3-10 to 6 1/4 per cent. They can be had on the partial payment plan. Write to Ashley & Co. for their descriptive circular C, which goes into the matter fully.

Viator, Denver, Col.: You are to be congratulated on your ability at last to take your long-wished-for European trip. You are right in thinking it inadvisable to take with you a large amount of ready cash. There is a more convenient plan than that. You should secure such amount as you think you will require of the Travelers' cheques of the American Bankers' Association. These are absolutely safe, and they are accepted abroad as readily as money. The checks identify you wherever you travel. If you cannot buy these cheques from your own banker, apply to the Bankers' Trust Company, Wall Street, New York City, for information.

So we must wait with patience and see which way the wind blows, hoping always and expecting always the most favorable breezes.

D., Chicopee Falls, Mass.: 1. Wabash Com-

mon will be heavily assessed in its reorganiza-

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(Continued on page 41.)

FINANCIAL

**Uncle Sam Accepts "A. B. A." Cheques**

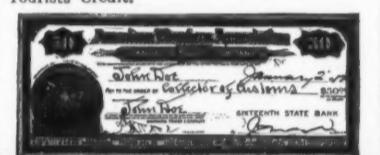
"A. B. A." Cheques are the only Travelers' Cheques that can be accepted under the law by the U. S. Collector of Customs.

"A. B. A." Cheques identify you wherever you go. Hotel people are glad to cash them for guests. They are accepted as willingly as gold by railways, steamship lines and shops generally in all civilized countries.

The **fixed value** of each Cheque in foreign money is plainly stated. You know just how many pounds, guilders, marks or lire each \$10, \$20, \$50 or \$100 Cheque is worth.

It is never necessary to carry large sums of money, if you have a wallet of "A. B. A." Cheques. Just tear out a Cheque, sign it, and pay your bill.

Write to Bankers Trust Company, Wall St., New York, for information as to where the Cheques may be obtained in your vicinity, and explanatory booklet, "The International Tourist's Credit."

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You can obtain this return with absolute safety of principal by investing in the 7% cumulative preferred stock of the

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This stock is preferred as to assets as well as dividends, and no bond or mortgage can be placed upon the property without the consent of two-thirds of preferred stock outstanding.

The company does a large and profitable business manufacturing metal doors, interior trim and similar products which are in constantly increasing demand in the construction of modern fireproof buildings.

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The **Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Company** pays 5 per cent interest on all money entrusted to its care. Money begins to draw interest the day it is received and it may be withdrawn at any time with out notice. In the entire history of the company there has never been a day's delay in the mailing of interest checks or in the repayment of principal when demanded.

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P. O. Box 732 NEW ORLEANS

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 40.)

T., Clendennin, W. Va.: I do not recommend the stock of the Doyle Cons. Mines Co. for investment.

D., New York: Central Leather 5's around 95 are a fairly safe investment, but not gilt-edged. They are well secured.

J. P. G., Conn.: Much talk is heard about a rise in low priced coppers, but insiders seem to be selling at every opportunity.

B., Vermillion, S. D.: A great many very alluring (on paper) plantation schemes have been selling stock at highly inflated values: Do not touch them.

Old Subscriber, Kingston, Pa.: Leave the Ostrich Farm and Chicago Subway stocks alone. Buy less and get something more substantial for your money.

H. G., Pittsburgh, Pa.: I presume the Preferred stock of the McCrum, Howell Co., after the payment of the assessment, will retain its former rights, but it would be well to see the plan of reorganization.

C., Cincinnati, O.: I can get no quotation on your stock, but if you can realize on your investment, it would be well to do so and to put the proceeds in a security quoted on the market and having a ready sale.

M. J., Trenton, N. J.: Your questions regarding United States Light and Heating and F. W. Woolworth stocks will be fully answered if you will write to Slattery & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York City. They make a specialty of these securities.

M., Chicago: Ohio Copper and all the other speculative copper propositions are more in favor because of the rise in the copper market. Many believe that a decided rise in all the copper stocks impends. I regard them for the most part as risky.

B., Providence, R. I.: The Buckeye Pipe Line is, as the circular of Gilbert Elliott & Co. states, a profitable former subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. I see no reason why it should not continue to be profitable unless the management should fall into other hands.

K., Rutland, Vt.: There are 6 per cent \$100 bonds now to be had which are considered reliable. If you will write for List L-27 to Beyer & Company, 52 William Street, New York City, you will receive, free of charge, a list of bonds of this denomination which the company sells outright or on the partial payment plan.

B., Middletown, Conn.: At this writing the reorganization plan has not been announced. Wheeling & Lake Erie for a speculation is better than Wabash. In an active market Rock Island, Amer. Hide & Leather, Union Bag and Corn Products Common would offer opportunities for speculation, but wait for a reaction.

Harold, Kingston, N. Y.: Your investment turned out badly because you were not properly informed. A publication very helpful to investors and speculators, and one very widely quoted, is the *Weekly Financial Review* of J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York City. This will be sent to you free on written application if you mention Jasper.

Hopeful, Lansing, Mich.: Your savings bank is only one of many which have cut the interest rate to 3½ per cent. You can find standard securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange in which to invest your money. If you will write to John Muir & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, they will send you free their circular B, "Odd Lots," which will give you information on the matter.

W., Lindsey, Ohio: 1. If you want to buy oil stocks, buy those that have demonstrated their dividend-earning ability. I called attention to Texas Co. stock not long ago when it sold around 80. It has since risen nearly 40 points. The Standard Oil Companies' stocks are all being bought by the public since the dissolution of the parent company. 2. I know nothing about the Underwriters' Securities Corporation. Everything depends upon the ability and enterprise of the management.

J. A. W., Cincinnati, O.: If you should buy good bonds based on real estate you would really be in a better position than if you bought the property itself, for these securities yield a good income, without trouble to the holder.

A 6 per cent \$100 bond is issued by the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This concern has been in business sixteen years, and it holds all the property it buys. If you will write to the company for its circular 18, which gives full details, you will receive it without cost.

R. T., Erie, Pa.: Among the most attractive railroad bonds paying better than 4% are the convertible 4½ gold bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. These bonds are followed by 7% preferred stock with a perfect dividend record since 1867,

and common stock which has paid dividends regularly since 1892. If you will write to George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 14 Wall Street, New York, you will receive without charge the firm's special circular 803, which tells of the valuable conversion privilege attached to these bonds.

L., San Diego, Cal.: 1. If the American Ice Co. had been properly handled it could have been paying dividends until to-day. It was never in the investment class but has always been spoken of as a speculative stock. Note the difference. 2. O. & W. was bought, for control, by the New Haven around 46. Its decline does not alter that fact. 3. K. C. S. Preferred and M. K. & T. Preferred could not be classed as investments, or they would have sold higher. The mere fact that a stock declines, need not indicate that it will not recover its strength later on. I have often said that Wall Street is a place for the patient man. 4. Your losses were not with Stock Exchange members, but with bucket shops that I never recommended. 5. A small trader should not speculate on margins. 6. No one can foresee the course of the market, or the prices of stocks with an unerring eye. If he could, he would be the richest man in the world in a very short time.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1912.

JASPER.

A Bit of Newspaper Enterprise.

IN ITS issue of June 27th LESLIE'S printed a splendid double-page picture of the Republican national convention at Chicago, and in its issue of July 4th an equally large and fine picture of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore. Few people realize the enterprise required to present these striking illustrations to the public so soon after the session of the conventions. In doing so, LESLIE'S performed two notable feats of weekly journalism, outdoing all other newspapers in its class. It was enabled to do this by the remarkable organization it has created and the fact that it has wide-awake correspondents at every important point.

The proper printing of an illustrated publication like LESLIE'S cannot be done in a hurry. The daily press reproduces photographs of events on the days of their occurrence, but nobody expects exquisite pictorial effects in such papers. LESLIE'S immense edition, as well as the need of bringing out its illustrations in good style, usually makes it necessary to take two weeks for preparation and printing. But there are exceptions to all rules, and, in order promptly to furnish its expectant readers with views of the two great and interesting political gatherings, LESLIE'S deferred printing day for a week in each instance and arranged to have unusual facilities to make up for the delay in its press work.

The photograph of each convention was, as soon as it was developed, placed in the hands of a trusty messenger, instead of in the mails, and he personally rushed to New York with it on the fastest train and delivered the print at this office without delay. The photograph of the Republican convention arrived in New York in the morning, that of the Democratic convention late in the evening. Immediately in each case the picture was sent to the engraver, and in a few hours the plate was locked up in the right form and giant presses were rapidly turning out the completed issue.

Copies of the edition were at once available for distribution to our readers, who were thus enabled to see in their favorite journal pictures which appeared in LESLIE'S rivals a week later.

How to Get Business.

FOR TWENTY years the United States has stood quietly by, while European countries and even Japan have stepped in and increased their trade with Central and South America. Naturally the bulk of this would come to us, but, while we have pursued a policy of indifference, the trade has slipped into other hands that have sought it with intelligence and diplomacy. If this policy is not altered, we shall lag behind in the friendship as well as the trade of these Latin-American countries.

In an address before the Pan-American Trade Association, Manuel Gonzales, consul-general of Costa Rica at New York, said that what was needed first of all in this country was a chair of Latin America in our schools. Our geographies devote but small space to Central and South America, and in our high schools there has been no provision for the study of Spanish. With little or no knowledge of the country, the people or the language, it is not surprising

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

54 Wall Street

Statement of Condition June 14, 1912**RESOURCES**

Bonds and Mortgages	\$1,569,328.95
Public Securities, market value	5,542,881.25
Other Securities, market value	24,414,147.41
Loans	51,010,628.14
Real Estate	1,007,208.87
Cash in Banks	29,438,047.43
Cash in Vault	9,338,182.40
Accrued Interest	639,096.27
Total	\$122,959,520.72

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus	15,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,110,623.53
Deposits	101,425,301.59
Reserved for Taxes	192,499.80
Accrued Interest	1,226,602.53
Secretary's Checks	4,493.27
Total	\$122,959,520.72

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that European Powers that have worked intelligently along just the lines we have neglected have gotten the lion's share of the trade.

The European salesman, with his diplomatic approach and unvarying politeness, has a distinct advantage over the brusque and even rude methods of the representatives of United States firms. "You must adopt," said Mr. Gonzales, "the methods of your competitors and do a little more." The trade of these Latin-American countries is worth going after.

Vacations for All.

EVERY worker deserves a vacation. If one fills his place in the strenuous life of to-day, he must have it. There was a time, not long ago, when nobody but the rich went away in summer. Now everybody goes. The camp meeting, in which religion was combined with recreation, was a pioneer in summer-vacation resorts. Then came the Chautauqua, with an emphasis upon education and entertainment.

As the people in our crowded cities came to appreciate more and more the need of change and rest, mountain and seaside resorts experienced a big boom, while quite as significant as any other development has been the turning to outdoor camping life, a mode of spending the summer that has grown rapidly in favor with rich and poor alike.

To be productive of lasting benefit, a vacation should mark a complete change in one's environment and habits. Country people find this in going to the city, while city folk flee to the country; those living on the salt water go to the mountains, and vice versa. For this reason camp life has become so deservedly popular. The dweller in a modern city needs to get away for a while from telephones, elevators, subways, automobiles and all the multitude of things that make life easy and convenient, and get back to primitive simplicity. Tent life in woods or beside lake or stream constitutes the biggest possible contrast with the artificial life of the city, and a vacation thus spent means not only physical recuperation, but a tonic to the spirit, a renewal of kinship with nature's elemental forces.

In taking a vacation, every person should consult his own individual needs. Whether at crowded seaside or mountain resort, in the country or in the woods, a vacation justifies itself only as it sends one home with increased strength and eagerness to take up his work.

Candy is Healthy.

CANDY used to be prohibited to children, possibly because they liked it so well. But the sweet tooth is coming to its own quite as much among adults as among children. In the five years between 1904 and 1909, the production of candy in the United States increased fifty-five per cent, while population increased only eight per cent, showing a remarkable growth in the *per capita* consumption of sweets.

The prosperity of the times has had something to do with this development of the candy industry, but more than anything else probably is the purity of

our candies as now made and the consequent lifting of the ban of the medical profession.

In certain forms of heart disease sugar has a distinct therapeutic place and its food value is no longer disputed. Pure, unadulterated candy is a good article of diet. "The drawback," says Professor Robert Hutchinson, in his work, "Food and Dietetics," "in permitting the child to eat unlimited candy lies in the absence of fat. If the parent is warned to introduce sufficient quantities of the carbohydrates by insisting upon the use of butter or oils in the diet, the child may generally eat pure candy without detriment and even with distinct advantage." Moreover, candy in which a large amount of corn sugar (glucose) is used is much more digestible than candy made solely from cane sugar. Glucose candy is less liable to ferment in the stomach than candy made entirely from cane sugar, for cane sugar must itself be converted into glucose before it can be assimilated. By using corn syrup one step in digestion is saved, and candy made from it is to be especially recommended to dyspeptics. In the candy world corn is fast becoming king.

An Unnecessary Hardship.

THE COMMON drinking cup may be a menace to the public health, but the method of abolishing it has not always been attended with common sense. Louisiana has a new law declaring the public cup illegal. On the day when thousands were gathered at the State capital to witness the induction into office of a new Governor and other State officials, a State officer, it is said, raided the State house and confiscated all the drinking cups. Since no one was prepared for the sudden enforcement of the law, the inconvenience to which it subjected so great a throng of people may be imagined.

The law is particularly burdensome on the poor and on children, who do not always have a penny with which to purchase a paper cup. Take a great gathering place like Central Park, New York. The fountains are still there, but no substitute has been provided for the metal cups that used to be chained to them. The result is that an army of

children drink out of anything they can get to hold water—old bottles, pieces of dirty paper picked up from the playground, and even from their hats. This last improvised cup gives them the benefit of the dye from soaked ribbons and artificial flowers. In those places where the penny-in-the-slot machines are provided, it is no uncommon sight to see children drinking from the used cups that have been thrown in the waste basket. The sanitary advantage of this method is quite as questionable as that of the individual straw-hat cup. One of two things should be done—either have individual cups provided free of charge or have the fountain arrangement seen in some public schools by which one drinks without the use of a cup at all.

There is a dim suspicion that the impetuous zeal with which the drinking-cup regulations have been pushed had behind it an interest in the money-making device for furnishing cups at a price.

COLT'S REVOLVERS ONLY \$7.50

Regular Price \$15.50



"That a 45-calibre revolver is the proper size FOR A MAN STOPPER." The U.S. Government experimented with smaller calibres, but soon went back to the 45, "for keeps," the reason being that when a revolver is used, it is at short range and the enemy must be stopped quick.

JR. HOUSE-HOLDER If you are to FIGHT & SURVIVE in the world before he can cross the moon to you, perhaps before his uplifted hand can strike a descending blow, aye, often before his finger can press a trigger, a 45 does it—that is what you need a revolver for—some other calibre might do, but why play with chance?

We Have Several Hundred 6-1/2-barrel blue finish Colt 45-cal. double action self-cocking revolvers recently purchased from the U. S. Army Auction Sales. These have automatic extractors and are in good serviceable order. Price only \$7.50 each.

We also have some 45-cal., 5 1/2-in. single action frontiers for those who prefer them at the same

price. Regular price of these revolvers new is \$15.50. At \$7.50 (less than half price) these revolvers are as great a bargain as GOLD DOLLARS at 50¢. Just the thing for hunters and trappers. The government has adopted the 45-cal. automatic revolver of which it is, when they sold their revolvers. Thousands of MEN WHO KNOW prefer these 45-cal. Colt revolvers to the more modern automatic pistols. We have a few of each style. All reduced equal to new for \$1.00 extra (\$8.50). They all use 45-cal. Colt center fire cartridges. We have a few of the 45-cal. Colt Military automatic pistols in good second-hand condition at Bargain Prices of \$16.50. Regular price \$22.00.

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Exclusively demand THOMAS RAZOR CO., 6014 Barny St., Dayton, O.

The Story of a Remarkable Technical School.

(Continued from page 28.)

Institute is under the control of a board of trustees, with a secretary as executive officer. These trustees are the six sons of Charles Pratt, and Frederic B. Pratt, the second son, is the secretary. An "associate council" of ten of Brooklyn's foremost citizens assist the trustees. The strong and noble character of Charles Pratt was such that his sons have been imbued with his spirit, and they have labored exactly as he would have had them to carry out his designs. Their father died in 1891, but with intelligence and industry they have built up this splendid institution.

The diploma of the institute goes to graduates of the normal courses only. Its holder is recommended as fit to teach in his special department and is certified to have studied two years. The courses include normal art, art and manual training, household science, household arts and kindergarten.

Its certificate goes to graduates of its day courses. "It is," says the catalogue, "the institute's official endorsement of the graduate's ability to carry on successfully the kind of practical work for which the course was intended to be a preparation." A "subject certificate" is granted to graduates of a day or evening course of study that is given in any one subject for trade use.

Touching stories are told of the sacrifices made by many of the students in order to acquire a Pratt training. It is perhaps an exception to find among them those who come from comfortable homes. The consequence is that so earnest and eager a body of young people is rarely seen. Several of the most interesting of them have come from Labrador, through the influence of Dr. Grenfell. Expert electricians and workmen in all technical lines are needed in the development of his enterprises there. About half of the students come from New York and vicinity. The rest hail from other States, and from over seas.

As one wanders through the great departments of Pratt Institute, he witnesses interesting scenes. In the foundry the workers in metals are handling their heavy material, often red hot, as easily as though it were gossamer. In the carpenter shop are fine pieces of furniture being carefully put together, while planes, saws and chisels are manipulated by boys and girls with the dexterity of "old hands." Here are a lot of boys making paint. Near by is the soap factory, in which students learn to turn out the purest and most delicate product. In another room is a class at work upon jewelry.

In the cooking class you find a workman's family of five being suppositiously fed upon a nourishing and "well-balanced" diet, at a cost of one dollar per day. In the tanning school you learn facts about leather. In another building you discover still stranger ones about dressmaking and millinery. The bright and vivacious director of the laundry tells you all about bleachers and describes washing and ironing as charming branches of true art. In the next building you find established The Thrift, a species of bank, designed to help Pratt students to save money and use it well.

Cross the street and you are in the fine library, with its 100,000 volumes. In this and others of the buildings are valuable collections of art objects and curios. Go into the modeling room and into the drawing and painting classes. Visit the Practice House, where the domestic-science classes go in groups of six for a week at a time to try their theories out in the actual running of a house. Not very far away is a Neighborhood Settlement, conducted by Pratt students. In the Rest House are a few tired ones, getting up from slight ailments amid delightful surroundings. You can learn in the mechanics and chemistry and physics rooms how to test the strength of materials and fabrics and what are the properties of matter.

Walter Scott Perry has prepared several collections of specimens of the work of Pratt Institute in its fine arts department, and these collections have been exhibited in many high and manual training schools throughout the land. The value to the world of the thought of Charles Pratt was not widely appreciated when he opened his institute. In these twenty-five years the community has begun to realize something of its vast debt to him, and especially as they

have seen great scientists sent by foreign governments or universities to study the Pratt methods. Nearly 80,000 pupils have shared the benefits of this great institute.

Painting the Cliff Dwellings of the Bad Lands.

(Continued from page 30.)

on the desert. The Indians read the coming of events in the clouds. It is catching. One becomes more religious out there—not church religion; but a man feels a natural impulse to worship the Creator of the wonders he sees about him. Enchantment is easily believed in this land where the strangest contradictions prevail. For instance, the heat will boil the water in a canteen—I have seen the thermometer register up into 150 degrees and burst—and yet heat prostration is unknown. The air can be absolutely still, and all of a sudden a wind springs up from nowhere, ripping your canvas from under your very hands, filling your wet paint with dust, and then will leave you as suddenly as it arrived.

From an almost cloudless sky a cloudburst can spring, letting down literally tons of water that can crush a man like the crags that hedge the canyons. In the midst of a desert he can come upon acres of good green grass where cattle graze and water flows. You see sunsets in the east and sky that is green instead of blue. You see wonderful mirages, with ships sailing upon an ocean, and you see purple seas rolling in over a black projection which but a moment before had been white sandstone. These tricks are atmospherical, of course; but they give one a vast respect for the powers that prevail. It is almost impossible to get the color effects of the Arizona desert. They are so brilliant and the combination of them is so startling it seems impossible to put them on canvas and make them seem real.

"The Indian country is filled with wonderful legends. One regarding the haunted Mesa—a huge block of sandstone topped by earth, an eminence of only a few acres in extent and rising four hundred feet out of an almost level desert—seems to have more foundation to it than most of them. I found difficulty in getting its history, but little by little I was able to patch the story together. The haunted Mesa was occupied by a tribe of Indians. With only one trail leading from bottom to top and with sheer walls four hundred feet high, impossible for the most agile enemy to scale, they felt secure. They cultivated their little gardens and apparently lived their existence happily, until one day, when the warriors had descended in quest of game, one of the sudden cloudbursts peculiar to the country washed away the trail. With all their ingenuity, the warriors could not find a means to scale the Mesa. Without food and water and unable to descend, the women and children were left to starve.

"Many of the cave homes in the cliff-dwelling village would be quite comfortable places of habitation for Indians to-day, but an Indian could not be induced to enter one of them," said Mr. Du Mond. "A convincing proof of this was shown by an Indian boy herder, whose sheep had wandered over the desert and almost into the village, when suddenly the sky let down an almost solid sheet of rain. The boy quickly drove the sheep into one of the caves, but at my most urgent solicitation would not enter one of them himself."

The value of Mr. Du Mond's paintings will be appreciated by those who know that the elements, by the process of erosion, are constantly changing the homes of the cliff dwellers and their surroundings. The traveler across the wide stretch of land formerly miscalled the American desert has been profoundly impressed by the buttes which rise from plains in ever-changing outline. At one point they look like the ruins of a massive cathedral, and at others great towers project themselves into the air, and at others still mountains seem to have had their summits removed as if shaved off by a gigantic hand. The formations of sandstone are subject to the ever-changing influence of the rain and storm and wind. These same forces are also constantly changing the appearance of the cliff-dwellers' homes. It is, therefore, fortunate that an artist of ability and determined purpose has given sufficient time to reproduce the wonderful color effects as well as the outline of these monuments in which nature has done the skillful work of the sculptor.

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The Candidate.

THERE was a man who scrimped and saved
And slaved from morn till night,
And put his money in a bank
He thought secure and tight.
The institution closed its doors
With shrewd financial craft;
He never got a dollar back—
It was not under Taft.

The farmer is no more compelled
To let his produce rot,
No more the small investor finds
His dividends are not.
And all who suffered from the grip
Of gilded greed and graft
Have prospered in the four short years
Of honesty and Taft.

The man who's twice a candidate
Has surely proved his worth
To keep intact the laws that guard
The country of our birth.
We never yet have had to take
The life-boat or the raft
Since he has steered the ship of State,
So let us vote for Taft.

—MINNA IRVING.

The Public Forum

POOR ALASKA.

George E. Baldwin of Valdez, Alaska.

FOR GENERATIONS we have been decrying the heartless greed of Irish landlords, yet here in Alaska is a system of landlordism that outshines the most Irish landlord that ever disgraced the human race by his rapacity—a landlord who refuses to develop his property, refuses to let any one else develop it, except under the most onerous conditions, and refuses to pay one cent of taxes to be expended by local officials for local needs. One of the problems of our nation is to restrict the people from congregating in the centers of population; yet these radical conservationists

demand the extension of a system that means depopulation of our Territory, in which there is only one human being for every 7,700 acres. Alaska is being reserved to death. We have forest reserves, military reserves—one of them one hundred miles in diameter—coal reserves, naval reserves, missionary reserves, church reserves, school reserves, seal reserves, bird reserves, and, I suppose, by this time, bug reserves, and cranks crying for more reserves.

THE RANTING DEMAGOGUE
Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania.

A PPARENTLY the quickest way to day to catch the public ear is to discard intellectual honesty, repudiate the writings and teachings of history, and cater to the impulse of the moment—that is the way to catch the applause of the mob at the street corner. Hence we found a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination engaged in denying that he ever cast any reflections upon the initiative and referendum, and asserting he had overcome his prejudice against Bryan. The trouble is that in all this ranting the other side of the controversy is never presented to the people. I firmly believe there is not a single fallacy of these demagogues that if exposed would receive the plaudits of the people. I have never yet spoken to an audience against the recall of the judiciary and the popular election of United States Senators that I did not meet the sympathy of my auditors. We open up great and dangerous abysses when we begin to tamper with the Constitution.

A BETTER DAY COMING.
Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York.

TODAY the storms of unrest are rising all about the world and some men's hearts are failing them for fear; but, as ever before, out of these storms is emerging a sturdier manhood, with its hidden strength, its new power, its more pragmatic virtues. With a faith born of the plain logic of history, of a true optimism, we may calmly look for new men, with new wisdom, new heroism and finer judgment, to meet every crisis that may confront organized human society.

**The Right of All the Way**

Railroad service and telephone service have no common factors—they cannot be compared, but present some striking contrasts.

Each telephone message requires the right of all the way over which it is carried. A circuit composed of a pair of wires must be clear from end to end, for a single conversation.

A bird's eye view of any railroad track would show a procession of trains, one following the other, with intervals of safety between them.

The railroad carries passengers in train loads by wholesale, in a public conveyance, and the service given to each passenger is limited by the necessities of the others; while the telephone carries messages over wires devoted exclusively for the time being to the individual use of the subscriber or patron. Even a multi-millionaire could not afford the exclusive use of the railroad track between New York

and Chicago. But the telephone user has the whole track and the right of all the way, so long as he desires it.

It is an easy matter to transport 15,000 people over a single track between two points in twenty-four hours. To transport the voices of 15,000 people over a single two-wire circuit, allowing three minutes for each talk, would take more than thirty days.

The telephone system cannot put on more cars or run extra trains in order to carry more people. It must build more telephone tracks—string more wires.

The wonder of telephone development lies in the fact that the Bell System is so constructed and equipped that an exclusive right of all the way, between near-by or distant points, is economically used by over 24,000,000 people every day.

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